THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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A SILVERY DAY IN THE SENATE

Teller Resolution Is Adopted by a Good Round Vote.

EVERY AMENDMENT DEFEATED

Republicans Leave the Administration To Stand by the Colorado Man.

NO GOLD TRIMMINGS ENCOURAGED

Ballot Showed the Financial Question Dearer to Some of the Administration Men Than the Party Itself—How the Ballots Stood.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, January 28.—(Special.)—By a vote of 47 to 32 the senate this evening passed the Teller concurrent resolution, which declares that the bonds of the United States are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver.

The text of the resolution is—

"That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States in silver dollars or the coin of the United States containing 412 1-2 grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

The final action on the resolution was, of course, as expected, as the debate had disclosed the position of most of the members of the senate. But the interest in the question involved was sufficient to crowd the galleries, to fill the floor with those entitled to its privileges and to hold the large crowd until the final vote was taken at 7 o'clock this evening.

The day was given up to debate of the resolutions and for that purpose the senate began work at 10 o'clock this morning, a very unusual thing for that body to do. The speeches during the day were, as a rule, interesting and able from the standpoint of the speakers.

The chief development during the discussion was a further split in the remnant of the gold democratic party. Mr. Gray furnished a surprise by declaring his intention of voting for the resolution, very much to the disgust of Mr. Caffery who, with the desertion of Lindsay and Gray, was the sole relict of Clevelandism on the democratic side of the chamber.

During the debate under the fifteen-minute rule, Senator Bacon found occasion to show up the inconsistencies of Senator Allison, who voted for the resolution when it was passed in 1878, and of Senator Foraker, who raised practically the same objection to it that Allison now does.

Allison, as he had explained, now votes against the resolution because to vote for it, he claimed, is to commit himself to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Bacon Grows Logical.

Senator Bacon showed that as between now and 1878, when the resolutions were under consideration, there was no such difference of conditions as would warrant the senator from Iowa, who was then himself against the free and unlimited coinage of silver, to oppose the same resolution now and vote for it then. Then many of those who advocated the adoption of the resolution favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver as now, but the senator from Iowa did not regard that a sufficient reason to prevent him advocating the resolution, though he was then opposed to free and unlimited coinage, as now. Senator Bacon declared:

"I say that the senators cannot escape from a proper support of the resolution upon the two grounds mentioned. They cannot escape from it upon the ground that the utterances of senators here commit the resolution to a system by which the resumption of free coinage is to be made only at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the independent action of this government, because as in 1878, so now some of the advocates of this resolution are in favor of one kind of resumption of coinage and others are in favor of another kind of resumption of coinage."

In conclusion Senator Bacon emphasized one of the reasons for the adoption of this resolution at this time, saying:

"Mr. President, the great need in order that the financial question shall be settled, in order that the coinage question shall be settled, is that all persons who are in favor of bimetallism shall by one means or another get on one side, and all those who, in truth and reality, are opposed to bimetallism and in favor of the gold standard shall get on the other side. We have never yet had such an issue. It matters not whether it be a proposition before congress or an issue before the country at large in a general election, the friends of the single gold standard have always been shrewd enough so to confuse the issue that many men who at heart favored bimetallism have trained with those who are seriously and earnestly opposed to it, and who favor only the single gold standard.

"One of the objects of this resolution is to range on two sides those two parties so that there shall stand on one side all who favor bimetallism and so that there shall stand on the other all who favor the single gold standard.

"It recognizes the fact as a policy of this government that when there is this resumption it is proper that the bonds shall be paid at the option of the government in silver dollars.

"It does not attmept to say how this resumption of coinage shall be effeced. It simply says that, however that resumption shall finally be accomplished, silver may be used properly and in good faith in the payment of the obligations of the government."

Test Vote Shows Measure Strong.

There were several test votes, two of them of particular interest. The first aye and nay vote taken was on Vest's motion to table Nelson's amendment, which added a parity declaration to the resolution. Then amendments by Quay providing that payment shall be in the highest money in use in the world, by Hoar and Foraker, the effect of which was to substitute for the language of the resolution in the St. Louis platform, and by Caffery declaring that should the market value of silver be less than that of gold payment shall be in gold at the option of the creditor, were tabled in order.

The two votes of importance were those on the Lodge amendment and of the final adoption of the Teller resolution.

As the roll call on this amendment proceeded—the democrats demanded a straight-out test on this proposition—it looked for a while as if the republicans proposed to dodge.

Aldrich, Allison, Baker and Burrows, the first republicans on the roll, refused to answer when their names were called, and the first vote the amendment got was from that consistent Goldolitor, Caffery, who misrepresents the democrats of Louisiana.

Cullom was the first republican who voted for the gold amendment. His act gave the others courage and Aldrich and Baker finally voted for the amendment.

But the Messrs. Wobbly Allison and Wobbly Burrows continued to dodge to the last. They hoped to have their presence in the chamber passed unnoted so far as the record showed, but Wolcott demanded that those present and not recorded be noted, and that was done.

Twenty-four votes were cast in favor of this straight-out gold declaration and all of these but Caffery were republicans.

This vote commits the party through its leaders as declaring that the bondholder must be paid gold if he asks it, and puts them on record as favoring the transfer of the option now existing in the government to the creditor.

Those who voted for this amendment were:

Aldrich, Baker, Caffery, Cullom, Davis, Foraker, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Morrill, Penrose, Platt of Connecticutt, Platt of New York, Sewell, Wellington and Wetmore. Republicans who were paired in favor of the amendment were Deboe, Elkins, Frye, Proctor and Spooner.

All the other members of the body either voted against the amendment or, what is the same thing, were paired against it.

On the final vote an analysis of the roll showed that all the men elected as democrats voted in favor of the Teller resolution, except Caffery. All the populists voted in favor of the resolution, while the silver republicans who voted for the resolution were:

Cannon, Mantle, Pettigrew and Teller.

McKinley republicans who voted for the resolution were Carter, Chandler, Clark, Pritchard, Warren and Wolcott. Jones of Nevada was paired in its favor. The vote against the resolution was composed entirely of McKinley republicans, except Caffery.

The Debate Grows General.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, in supporting the resolution, maintained that money, whether it be silver or gold or paper, was a creature of law, the creation of money being inherent in all independent nations. He said that this statement had been upheld by the highest of tribunals, and cited historical instances of such creation of money. After a legal discussion of the money question, Mr. Stewart, referring to the speech of President McKinley in New York last night, said that he regretted to see that the president had not studied this question more deeply and that he was utterly misguided. He quoted the following sentence from the president's speech:

"Nothing should ever tempt us—nothing ever will tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all of its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the time of payment."

Mr. Stewart thought this was a remarkable statement, which meant simply that nothing but gold was good enough for the bondholder. "McKinley," said Mr. Stewart, "refers to the option of the government to pay its obligations in either gold or silver as a mere technicality, and he did this, too, in the face of his own vote in favor of the resolution we are considering. Now, the president calls this option of the government—worth thousands of millions—a mere technicality.

"What language for a president to use!" exclaimed Mr. Stewart. "We cannot use this money in the treasury unless it is recognized by other nations of the world as the best money. The despots and gold syndicates of Europe are to name the kind of money regar less of what the law of the United States may be."

Then, referring to Secretary Gage, Mr. Stewart said he believed the secretary to be an honest man—a man who would not rob a bank—but, he said, it was difficult for Mr. Gage to look at this question except from the standpoint of a banker. He thought it unfortunate that the president had placed the treasury department in charge of bankers, but he was thankful the president had thrown off the cloak and made the issue directly with the people.

Mr. Cannon, of Utah, followed in support of the resolution. He believed that the only way in which the parity of silver and gold as money could be maintained was to accord equal privileges of both metals at the mints. He held that the only other way to maintain the parity was to pile up interest bearing obligations upon the people. He firmly denied that the advo-

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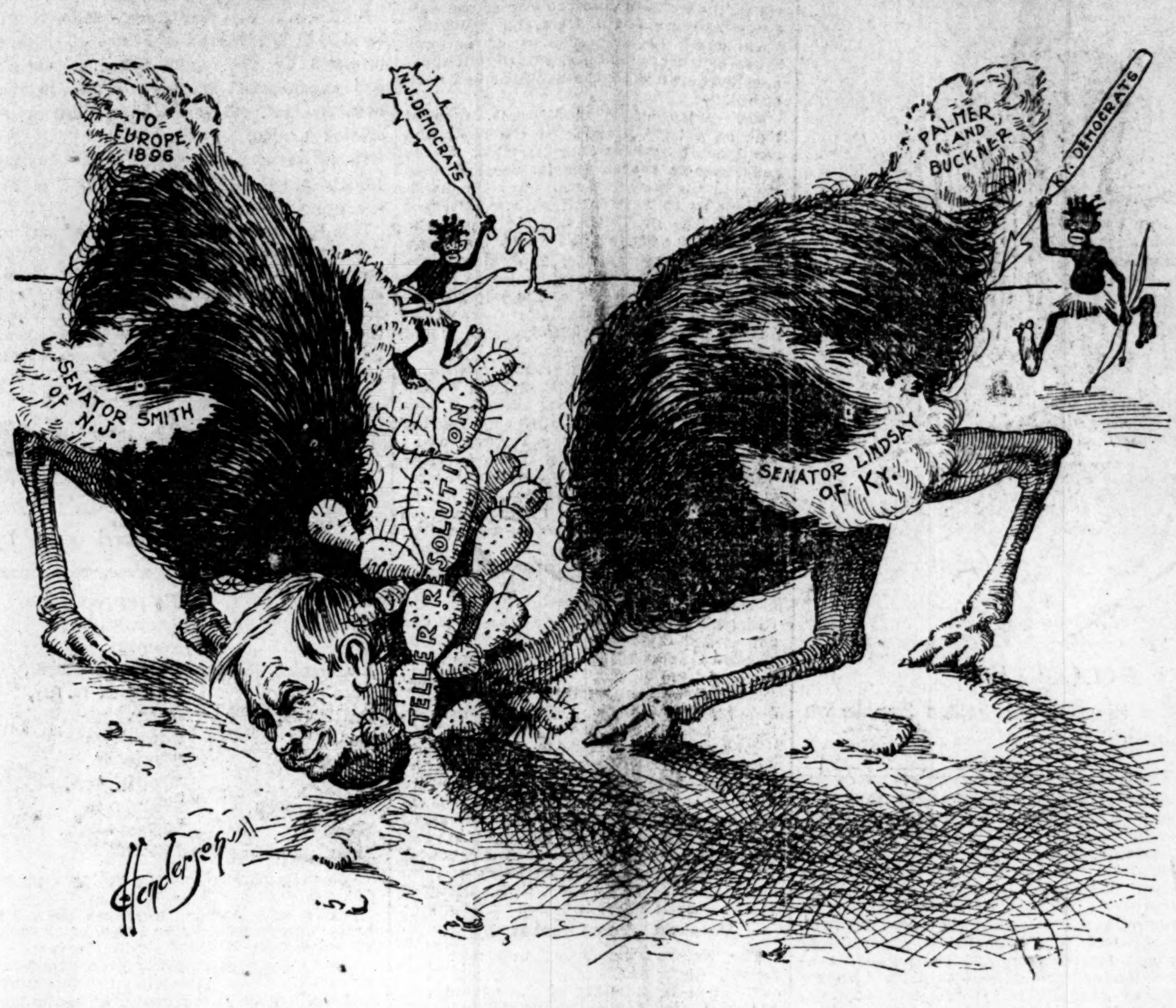
DOING THE OSTRICH ACT.



THEY HIDE THEIR HEADS UNDER THE TELLER RESOLUTION BUSH, BUT IT DON'T COUNT.

WITNESS CAMPBELL PRODUCES THE CASH

Price Said to Have Been Offered for a Senatorial Vote Shown.

INVESTIGATION GOES ALONG

Lawyer Recounts the Interviews He Had with Boyce, of New York.

WILLING TO RETURN THE MONEY

Representative Otis Appears Before the Senatorial Bribery Investigation Committee.

Columbus, O., January 28.—The two star witnesses in the alleged senatorial bribery investigation were examined by the senate investigating committee today. They are Representative J. C. Otis, of Hamilton county, who claims to have been offered a bribe to vote for Senator Hanna, and Thomas C. Campbell, attorney, who acted as the legal representative of Otis.

Attorney Campbell took occasion to say that Boyce had declared that he did not know Mr. Hanna, and that if his personal wishes were consulted he would prefer to see him defeated.

Campbell produced a roll of bills in denominations of $100 and $50, aggregating $1,750, which he claimed Boyce had paid to him during the negotiations.

Mr. Campbell, in the course of his testimony, said Boyce and Otis came to his room. During the conversation Boyce said he had a strong and loving regard for the president and talked so strongly about this that finally Campbell began to think he was overstating himself. Otis finally left the room and Campbell asked Boyce directly what he wanted. Boyce said he had come to help Hanna in his election. Campbell said to him:

"Did you come from the president?" To which Boyce replied that he had.

Boyce said he would pay Otis $2,500 for his vote and admitted that that was the proposition he had come to make. Mr. Campbell said he did not think Otis would accept any proposition.

On Sunday Campbell went to the Gibson house and had another conversation with Boyce. Campbell told Boyce Otis would not listen to the proposition made and he did not known what proposition he would listen to.

Boyce replied that the amount offered was a munificent one. as Hanna already had 74 votes without Droste or Lane. Campbell replied:

"Then you are doing this out of the goodness of your heart, as 74 votes are enough to elect a senator in Ohio?"

Boyce replied yes, but that he wanted to show what he could do, and besides there might be a slip and he wanted to get the vote of Otis, Droste and Lane.

Later he saw Boyce again and told him that the thought $2,500, the amount offered, was beneath the dignity of a representative and that he ought to have [illegible] Boyce replied that this was all nonsense—that he had already secured four votes at an average of $1,500 each and another for $600. Boyce then said he would give $3,500, $1,750 at that time and $1,750 the next day upon arrival at Columbus, Campbell said to Boyce:

"What do you want Otis to do if your proposition is accepted?"

Boyce replied that he would want him to write a letter to the president to the effect that he would vote for Hanna. Boyce then wrote a telegram directed to President McKinley, reading:

"For the best interest of Ohio and the republican party I will cast my vote for M. A. Hanna for senator for the short and long terms."

Mr. Campbell carried the telegram away with him and showed it to Jared Bliss, who volunteered to copy the telegram and sign Otis's name to it, which was done. At the next meeting the telegram, or, rathera a copy of it, wa sshown to Boyceand he was told that Otis had finally consented and that there was the telegram. Campbell said to Boyce:

"You will now pay $1,750 and $1,750 when you reach Columbus," whereupon Boyce counted out the money.

The witness here in response to a request produced the $1,750 that he claimed Boyce had paid to him. He said that if Boyce would return to Hamilton county he would give him back the money.

NO CHANGE IN TENNESSEE.

Legislature Ballots 127 Times Without Selecting a Candidate.

Nashville, Tenn., January 28.—The democratic legislative senatorial caucus met again tonight and balloted thirteen times without making a nomination.

Several changes during the balloting were made, but the last ballot showed that these changes had been made only as "feelers" to discover whether the supporters of any one of the three candidates could be stampeded or their line broken. The last ballot, the one hundred and twenty-seventh, stood: McMillin 35; Taylor 29; Turley 25; one member being absent, who would have voted for McMillin, leaving the situation practically with one vote gained for McMillin.

The caucus adjourned until next Monday night. The belief that the deadlock will not be broken is growing.

READY TO FIGHT HIS WAY IN.

Man Armed with Pistols and Knife Tries To See Luetgert.

Chicago, January 28.—A remarkable scene was witnessed at the Luetgert wife-murder trial this afternoon.

John Burns attempted to secure admission to the courtroom to attend the Luetgert trial. He was refused and drew two revolvers and a knife. Deputy Sheriff George Albrecht knocked the knife from his hand.

Intense excitement prevailed, women screamed and bailiffs rushed about in the crowd.

Burns, who was intoxicated, was locked up at the East Chicago Avenue police station.

PRESIDENT KLEIN STILL ALIVE.

He Adheres to His Highway Robbery Story, but Police Doubt It.

Cincinnati, January 28.—J. C. Klein, president of the Klein Flour & Feed Company, who was found on the street fatally shot last night, is still alive today and adheres to his statement that the was assaulted by two highwaymen on the street, robbed and then shot.

The police as tenaciously cling to the theory of suicide. No new developments have been made today tending to clear the mystery. The flour and feed company made an assignment today, giving assets at $7,000; liabilities, $29,000.

It was this business embarrassment which gives weight to the theory of suicide.

THE STRIKERS ARE SUFFERING.

Idle Mill Workers Apply to Overseers of the Poor.

Boston, January 28.—All was quiet in the New England strike cities today. Although the operatives are beginning to feel privation sharply there seems to be no wavering in their determination to keep up the fight. At New Bedford a larger number applied for aid at the office of the overseers of the poor today than at any time since the strike began. The severe cold weather cause grat suffring.

In view of various rumors about a compromise petition which was circulated at Biddeford, the strikers there have again decided by a formal vote not to return to work except under the old schedule of wages.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS SAVED.

Schooner Struck by a Heavy Gale Goes Down, but Crew Is Saved.

New York, January 28.—Seven shipwrecked sailors were landed at Norfolk last Wednesday by the tug Walter A. Luckenbach, according to a letter received from the captain today by her owner, Thomas Luckenbach.

The men were picked up by the tug about one hundred miles above winter quarter lightship on Tuesday night, drifting about in an open boat, in a very exhausted condition. Their spokesman, Captain Glass, was understood to say his vessel was the schooner Everett Hale, bound from Punta Gorda, Fla., for New York, with phosphate. he was struck by a heavy gale on Wednesday night on Wash Woods, N. C., and by another on Monday night off Winter Quarter lightship and between them the vessel was strained to such an extent that she sprang a leak and sank rapidly, giving the men barely time to launch a small boat and leap into it.

WATER IN PLACE OF WHISKY.

Miss Bradley Will Christen the Battleship Kentucky Next Month.

Louisville, Ky., January 28.—A special to The Times from Frankfort, says: "When, next month the battleship Kentucky glides from the ways at Newport News her decks will not be bathed in champagne or good whisky. The fair sponsor, Miss Christine Bradley, will uncork a beautifully embellished vessel full of pure water.

"On the farm in LaRue county, where Abraham Lincoln was born, there is an unfailing spring of cold, crystal water where, in his boyhood, the great emancipator was wont to slake his thirst, using gourd or oak leaf dipper.

"The idea is to have a committee formally visit the spring, fill a silver vessel with sparkling water and seal it with appropriate ceremonies. Then the vessel will be given to Miss Bradley, who will guard it as a sacred thing until the time for breaking the seal on board the Kentucky."

CHINESE KILLING GERMAN SAILORS

Sentinel on the Outpost Murdered and Guards Attacked.

KAISER WILL MAKE DEMAND

Presence of Emperor's Fleet Does Not Save His Subjects' Lives.

ADMIRAL THREATENS TO TAKE MEASURES

Oriental Citizens Repeat Acts Which Caused Germany's War Vessels To Visit Their Ports.

Shanghai, January 28.—A dispatch from Che-Foo to The Mercury, of Shanghai, gives details of the assassination of a German sailor named Schulz, belonging to the cruiser Kaiser, which was first announced in a dispatch to the Associated Press from Berlin on January 26th, while on outpost duty at Tsimo, the extreme German post in Kiao-Chou bay.

The crime, which was committed by a Chinese rabble on Monday last, was not discovered until three men of the corporal's guard were making the rounds in order to relieve the sentries. Then Schulz was discovered, his head having been severed from his body. The relieving guard was directly afterwards attacked by 100 natives and after a stubborn fight it is reported that all the sailors were killed. Twelve natives were killed during the fight.

It is added that in consequence of the outrage the greatest excitement prevails at Kiao-Chou and it is believed the incident will form the basis of further German demands upon China.

Adimarl Threatens Measures.

London, January 29.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the German admiral threatens to take measures.

DOLE DOESN'T WANT DISPLAY.

Hawaiian President Expresses His Wishes at Various Times.

Washington, January 28.—There has been talk among members in both houses of a resolution of welcome to President Dole and an invitation to visit them in session, as was done when King Kalakaua was here. This was generally assented to in conversation by members on both sides as an act of personal courtesy to the president of a republic.

But Minister Hatch hearing of it, quietly signified to them that President Dole, while highly appreciating every suggestion of courtesy, would greatly prefer that it be omitted. When Dom Pedro, the emperor of Brazil, was here he made a similar suggestion when a similar courtesy was proposed.

President Dole ever since his arrival in this country has shrunk from all displays. From Chicago he telegraphed the state department requesting that the proposed military escort which was to meet him at Washington be dispensed with and in San Francisco when General Shafter, commander of the military division, proposed to give him a military escort from the hotel to the station on his departure for the east, he urgently asked that all such form and ceremony be abandoned.

SENATE HAS CORRESPONDENCE.

Attorney General Submits Information Touching Burning of Indians.

Washington, January 28.—The attorney general today sent to the senate the correspondence which has accumulated in his office bearing upon the killing of Mrs. Laird in Oklamhoma Territory by Seminole Indians and the subsequent burning by whites of two Seminoles supposed to have committed the crime.

The documents consist largely of telegrams giving the particulars of the two crimes and the efforts of the department to apprehend the perpetrators.

On the 23d instant United States Attorney Brooks, of Oklahoma, wires:

"When we proceed to arrest parties we must take them to Oklahoma City. We cannot try them in this community of the crime. All is against us there."

And on the 26th:

"Please authorize the marshal to use all the men and money necessary to make arrests for burning Indian boys. There are about 300 conspirators."

To this the attorney general responded by asking the marshal what assistance he needed, and with this the correspondence closes.

SENATE CONCURS WITH HOUSE.

Both Branches of Kentucky Legislature Ask Lindsay To Resign.

Frankfort, Ky., January 28.—The resolution requesting the immediate resignation of United States Senator William Lindsay, having been passed yesterday by the Kentucky house, was also adopted this morning by the senate by a vote of 25 to 10. Senator Johnson, of Clinton, being the only democrat voting against the resolution and only nine republicans voting against it.

The temperature of the senate chamber was decidedly warmer than that of the house yesterday, when the resolution came up, and hot speeches were made by Senators Bronston, Alexander, Jones and others.

Senator Charles J. Bronston, of Fayette, said that Lindsay should be branded as a traitor, that all might know him; that he did not represent the democratic party nor any part of it and that if he was an honest man he would come home, resign and retire to the shades of private life where his treacherous course had relegated him.

Senator Jones also made a strong speech, arraigning Senator Lindsay's course in the most severe terms. Great enthusiasm was manifested when the resolution was passed by such an overwhelming vote.

LEOPOLD BUYS THE MAYFLOWER

King of the Belgians Now Owns a $400,000 Yacht.

New York, January 28.—A special to The Herald from Paris says that Leopold, king of the Belgians, has bought the Mayflower for $400,000.

The Mayflower is now at Erie basin, where she has been laid up since her arrival at this port from Newport last September. She has been ordered to Southampton so soon as she can be made ready for sea.

Messrs. Tams & Lemoine, of this city, in whose charge the Mayflower was placed when she was sent to Erie basin, has given orders to the John N. Robins Company to at once put men on board and use all possible haste with the work required.

This was at once done and the yacht will be ready to sail in less than a fortnight.

WILL REPORT AGAINST BUCKLEY

Montgomery's New Postmaster Will Not Be Confirmed.

Washington, January 28.—(Special.)—Postmaster Buckley, of Montgomery, is going to be turned down. Buckley is a prominent for-office-only republican politician of Alabama, who was nominated for the Montgomery office during the recess and has been dispensing the mail since then.

His nomination is one of many pending before the senate committee on postoffices and its confirmation has been bitterly fought by some of his fellow republicans on charges involving irregularities of several kinds.

His case, with others from Alabama, was referred to a sub-committee, of which Senator Gear, of Iowa, is chairman, and today that committee agreed to report it adversely.

Under the agreement of the full committee, this means that there will be a unanimous report against Buckley.

REPEATEDLY FOULED HIS MAN.

"Mysterious" Billy Smith Uses His Usual Tactics in the Ring.

Philadelphia, Pa., January 28.—"Mysterious" Billy Smith and Charley Johnson met at the arena tonight in what was programmed as a six round bout.

Before a minute of the first round had elapsed the affair was stopped by the referee, assisted by the police. In that time Smith had "cross-buttocked" his opponent, hit him while he was lying on his back and then kicked him in the side.

In the first clinch Smith repeatedly fouled his man. He was then summarily ejected from the ring and afterwards from the premises.

DRAPER GETS LIFE TIME TERM.

Man Who Killed Hastings Last Year Found Guilty by Jury.

Jacksonville, Ill., January 28.—The jury in the case of Charles L. Draper, on trial for the murder of Charles L. Hastings, brought in a verdict today, finding him guilty. He was given a life sentence.

A few months previous to the murder which occurred on March 31st, 1897, the two men were in the employ of Judge Kirby, the abstract man of Jacksonville.

Draper lost his position and soon after started in the abstract business for himself. It was supposed that he had, at different times, stolen records from Judge Kirby's office, and a watch was set to catch him.

On the night of March 31st Draper was caught by Hastings in the act of stealing some of the abstract records and the two men fought with knives. The latter was killed. When found next morning Hastings had 172 cuts on his body.

Draper was arrested and is said to have made a confession to a minister, but this was later denied.

When the case came up for trial Draper's attorneys put forth the plea of insanity. Yesterday the case was given to the jury.

FIREMEN FORM ASSOCIATION.

Harmony of Action and Pecuniary Aid Are the Keynotes.

Chicago, January 28.—Organization of a national fireman's association, which was begun here yesterday, was continued today. The report of the committee on bylaws and constitution was heard and adopted.

The constitution provides that the name of the organization shall be the National Firemen's Association of the United States.

Its objects are to promote harmony of action among the firemen of the country, to provide for pecuniary aid to its members, to compile statistics of information concerning the practical workings of the fire fighting apparatus in use and to adopt rules that shall be called national and shall be used in all national tournaments.

Every fire department, salvage corps, insurance patrol and state exempt and veteran firemen's association in the United States is eligible to membership.

Hunting for the Lynchers.

Vinita, I. T., January 28.—The federal grand jury for the northern district of Indian Territory began today an investigation of the recent burning of the two Seminole Indians at the stake by a mob of white men. Practically no important facts were brought out. The grand jury is composed almost entirely of whites.

Five Bodies Recovered.

Spokane, Wash., January 28.—The charred and mangled remains of five of the victims of the Great Eastern block fire were taken from the ruins today. They are W. B. Gordon and Mrs. Cora Peters and her three children, Charles, Alma and Ethel.

RACES THREATEN TO FIGHT IT OUT

Negroes and Whites at Lonoke, Ark., Are Arming for War.

BOTH SIDES ARE DETERMINED

Notices Posted Order the Colored People To Leave the Town.

MANY DECLINE TO OBEY THE DECREE

Arms Are Stacked at Every Home and a Bloody Battle Is Expected When the Time Designated Comes Around.

Little Rock, Ark., January 28.—Trouble has broken out again between the blacks and the whites in Lonoke county, and a race war is threatened which, when once started, may outrival anything of the kind witnessed in the south in years. The trouble has been brewing for a long time, and the feeling between the races is so bitter that the first spark will cause an explosion.

The center of trouble is the town of Lonoke, a place of some 2,000 inhabitants, about one-half of whom are negroes.

A portion of the white people of that town have been trying to rid the place of the negroes, and clashes have been frequent in the past. Several negroes have been killed by whites and others have been driven out of town. There has been little resistance upon the part of the blacks up to this time, but they are now organizing for the purpose of mutual protection, and the next clash is almost certain to produce serious results. This clash is expected to take place within the next week or two, notice having been served on the negroes that they must leave the county within that time or suffer the consequences. The following written notice, bearing date of January 23d, has been tacked on the door of nearly every negro in the town of Lonoke and on many cabins in the surrounding country:

You are hereby notified that you and every other negro in Lonoke county must leave Lonoke in thirty days and never come back again. If you don't go you will be hung to the limb of a tree and your black carcases filled with lead.

The notices are not signed, but are adorned with a skull and cross bones. Notices have also been posted on the doors of negro schools warning the teachers to close the schools and get out of the county without delay. Many of the negroes have taken their families and all of their belongings and moved out of the county, and the schools have been closed. But a large number have avowed their purpose of remaining in their homes and defending them at the cost of their lives, if necessary. One prominent colored man in an open letter to his race advised the colored men of Lonoke to supply themselves with arms and be prepared to protect themselves.

The time has arrived, says he, when the negroes of Lonoke must look out for themselves. The law offers them no protection. Negroes have been shot down and their white murderers go unpunished. The law is in the hands of the men who perpetrate these crimes. Arm yourselves and protect your lives and your homes. When the negroes of Lonoke county kill about twenty-five of these lawless white men the outrages against the negro race will stop, and not until then.

Last summer a colored normal school, while in session at Lonoke, was broken up by a mob and one of the instructors beaten. A few months later the dead body of the teacher was found perforated with bullets. Just before Christmas a negro merchant at Lonoke was flogged by a mob of masked men, who told him that they were going to lynch him. The negro broke away and escaped, after being shot and beaten. A reward of $50 was offered by Governor Jones for the arrest and conviction of members of this mob, but no arrests were made. A few days ago the governor increased the reward to $100. A white man of Lonoke shot and instantly killed a negro and was promptly acquitted by a justice of the peace. These outrages have excited some of the negroes into desperation and they are determined to resist to the bitter end the attempt to drive them out of their homes, and should the threat contained in the posted notices be carried out, a general uprising of blacks is believed to be imminent. The situation is regarded as critical. A prominent citizen of Lonoke was in Little Rock in consultation with Governor Jones on the situation today, but what took place at this interview has not been given out.

ARANGUREN LOST HIS LIFE IN A HUT

Insurgent Leader Was Writing at a Table When He Was Shot.

TWO WOMEN WERE WOUNDED

Chiefs of Cuban Bands Have Been Killed While Making Calls.

BODY MOST POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED

Papers Found of the Dead Officer Show That He Ordered the Execution of Ruiz.

Havana, January 28.—Further details regarding the killing of Nestor Aranguren, the insurgent brigadier general, known as the "Sheridan of Cuba," have been received.

They show that Colonel Bransabe, of the Spanish forces, had known for some time that Aranguren was in the habit of visiting a woman to whom he was attached in a hut in the Tapaste hills, and day before yesterday he ordered three columns of troops, re-enforced by cavalry, to surprise the insurgent chief, with the result that the latter was shot and killed with one of his companions.

The troops also captured two women and the father of the one Aranguren was accustomed to visit, who is described as being the dynamiter of the band.

About 4,000 persons have visited the morgue where the body of Aranguren lies exposed, among them being many ladies, the uncle of the deceased, Jose Maria Aranguren, and his nephew, Nestor Aranguren. The remains were identified by the chief of the fire department, several officers and a number of firemen, as well as by his relatives.

There is considerable comment in different circles here at the fact, which is now being pointed out, that nearly all the insurgent chiefs of the province of Havana have been killed owing to their visiting women.

Another fact which is being commented upon considerably in social circles is that the bishop of Havana has visited all the secretaries of the autonomous government, while although two weeks have elapsed since he did so, the secretaries have not returned his visit

It is said the woman Aranguren visited and another woman, who were both wounded when the insurgent chief was captured, have since died of their injuries. Aranguren, it is now stated, was shot while he was writing. The remains of Aranguren will be quietly buried today.

The Spanish officials say that among the papers which fell into the hands of the troops when Aranguren was killed were his diary, showing that he ordered the execution of Lieutenant Colonel Ruiz.

Aranguren Was Surprised.

New York, January 28.—The Herald's Havana correspondent gives these details of the killing of General Nestor Aranguren, the Cuban insurgent leader:

"Aranguren, with a small band, was surprised in a well concealed hut in the Tapaste hills by the Reina battalion under command of Colonel Benedicto. The insurgent general was seated at a table writing when the Spanish troops surrounded the house. At the first volley several of the rebel band fled, but Aranguren with four others was shot."

De Lome Officially Advised.

Washington, January 28.—Senor de Lome, Spanish minister, has received several telegrams from Havana concerning the death of the insurgent leader, Aranguren. They are from Secretary General Congosto, the early ones stating briefly the fact of the killing and the latest one adding the following details:

"I have seen the corpse of Nestor Aranguren; also I have examined his documents and have seen his seal in his pocketbook. Among other things he had two buttons from the uniform of Colonel Ruiz. He had a bullet in the forehead. With him were killed four more and five were taken prisoners. There is hope of finding where Ruiz is buried."

SPAIN THOROUGHLY SATISFIED.

Battleship Will Visit American Ports and Visits Will Be Pleasant.

Madrid, January 28.—A semi-official note just issued in relation to the visit of the United States battleship Maine to Cuba says:

"This necessitates Captain General Blanco sending a battleship, as well as the cruiser Vizcaya, to visit American ports. The visit will be made the occasion of festivities in honor of the Spanish sailors and the different naval commanders will exchange visits. The forthcoming festivities are regarded here as well as in Washington as a pacific demonstration calculated to be satisfactory to both countries."

Coughs That Kill

are not distinguished by any mark or sign from coughs that fail to be fatal. Any cough, neglected, may sap the strength and undermine the health until recovery is impossible. All coughs lead to lung trouble, if not stopped.

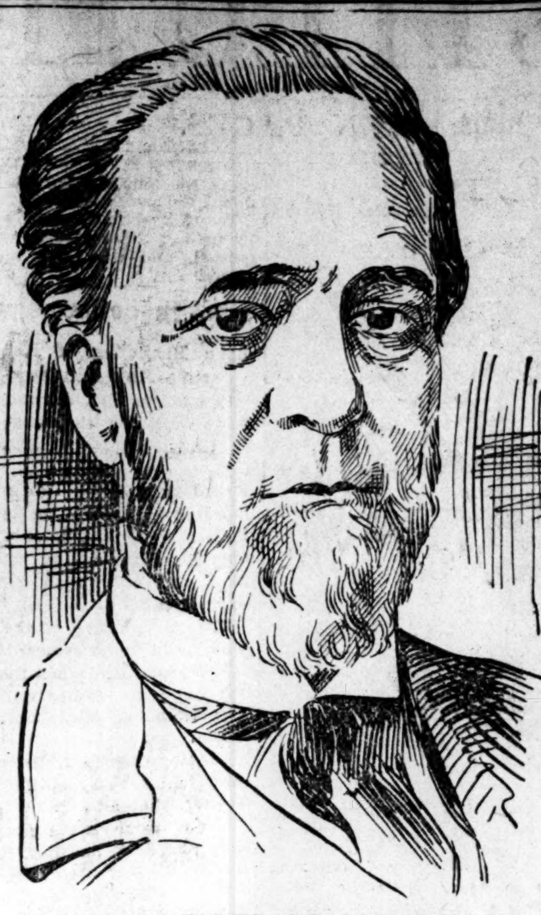
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Coughs

"My wife was suffering from a dreadful cough. We did not expect that she would long survive, but Mr. R. V. Royal, deputy surveyor, happened to be stopping with us over night, and having a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with him, induced my wife to try this remedy. The result was so beneficial that she kept on taking it till she was cured."
R. S. HUMPHRIES, Saussy, Ga.

"My little daughter was taken with a distressing cough, which for three years defied all the remedies I tried. At length, on the urgent recommendation of a friend, I began to give her Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After using one bottle I found to my great surprise that she was improving. Three bottles completely cured her."
J. A. GRAY,
Trav. Salesman Wrought Iron Range Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is put up in half-size bottles at half price—50 cents.



SENATOR TELLER OF COLORADO.
His Resolution Shows the Attitude of the United States Senate on Silver Coinage.

A SILVERY DAY IN THE SENATE

Continued from First Page.

cates of free coinage were in favor of anything but a 100-cent dollar.

"We do not believe, however," said Mr. Cannon, "in the deified dollar of Grover Cleveland, which is worshiped by the present administration."

He criticised the president for attending banquets of millionaires in New York, perusing his menu bound in gold and then declaring in favor of paying government obligations in gold in violation of the nation's rights to dictate what money they should be paid in.

Mr. Cannon said that if there was no other reason for his support of the resolution, he would vote for it to serve notice upon every creditor of the United States that he should live up to the contract he had entered into with the government.

Chairman Jones Favors It.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, began his speech in support of the resolution by criticising the position taken by Mr. Allison, of Iowa. He thought the resolution would squarely align those who held the various financial beliefs. He said the advocates of the resolution proposed to pay the full pound of flesh due, but absolutely not a bit more. He read a communication in a financial newspaper to the effect that there would not be much serious opposition to the legislation proposed by the monetary commission from the recalcitrant silver senators. Mr. Jones gave notice that the "recalcitrant silver senators" would have to be reckoned with pretty seriously before any such legislation as that proposed gets through the senate. He said he made the broad statement that no democrat, silver republican or populist had ever declared in favor of paying government obligations in a depreciated currency.

"Why," interrupted Mr. Aldrich, "the senator's own colleague (Mr. Berry) said if free coinage should not produce a rise in the price of silver, he would be in favor of paying our obligations in that metal."

"But he did not say that free coinage would not produce such results," said Mr. Jones.

"Oh, that is a mere refinement of language," replied Mr. Aldrich.

"My colleague," said Mr. Jones, "is able to take care of himself and to define his meaning."

"Well, I shall take up the matter when I speak," said Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Jones, continuing, said that the newspapers unfriendly to the cause were saying that bimetallism was dead.

"I believe," said the Arkansas senator, "that the people's convictions upon this question is more firmly fixed than ever before. They are determined to restore silver to its status before 1873 and we shall do all we can to accomplish that result.

"We shall march in solid phalanx, with shields locked, down to the day of doom in our efforts for the restoration of silver and the republican cries that issue of silver is dead will fall upon deaf ears," concluded Senator Jones.

Mr. Pettigrew introduced the following resolution:

"That it is contrary to the interest, policy and tradition of the people of the United States to acquire any territory so situated as to require a navy to protect it."

The resolution went over.

The first speech of the day in opposition to the Teller resolution was delivered by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan. He said that the republican party was pledged to secure, if possible, international bimetallism and the president would do everything in his power to carry out that pledge. Meantime the existing gold standard would be maintained. Until the international agreement was secured, the purpose of the administration was to continue the kind of bimetallism which we have now, whereby 500,000,000 silver dollars were maintained at a parity with gold. Any proposition which looks to the abandonment of this position which was likely to create a disparity between the coins of the country was in violation of the public faith and in derogation of the rights of the public creditor. In conclusion Mr. Burrows said that the passage of this resolution fortunately would accomplish nothing. It might tend to alarm the business interests of the country and retard to some extent the advance of prosperity, but by the statements of the president of the United States last night, the country was assured that the government's obligations would be discharged in the best money of the world.

White Supports Resolution.

Mr. White, democrat, of California, spoke in support of the resolution and analyzed at some length the position of the republican party upon finance. He spoke of the lack of definiteness of the president's message on the question of finance. The message had referred to Secretary Gage's plan and had invited attention to it. There was no opposition expressed to that plan, and doubtless, said Mr. White, if the president did not approve the Gage plan he would have said so. The senator then referred ironically to the New York banquet last night, at which the president spoke. He spoke of the men who had gathered at the feast to consider means of improving the conditions of the poor working man and the farmer. It had been referred to as a "Belshazzar feast." Mr. White read, in sarcastic tones, the press reports of enthusiasm at references to the gold standard and the "cold chill" which overspread the banqueters at the mention of international bimetallism.

Mr. Wolcott followed in support of the Teller resolution. He thought that any senator, whatever his financial views, could vote for the Teller resolution, as it involved nothing except the carrying into effect of the government's plain obligations. He thought lugging into the debate the rights of pensioners was entirely irrelevant. He imagined, however, he said, what sort of treatment the pensioners would receive from the Indianapolis convention or from the New York Clearing House Association. He thought that denunciation and abuse heaped upon those who supported the resolution were unwarranted

It was well established that the public utterances of Secretary Gage on the gold standard gave the real attitude of the administration. In closing, Mr. White declared that behind this resolution was the great issue between bimetallism and the gold standard, which from this time on would be kept clearly in view so that attempts to deceive the people would fail.

Mr. Fairbanks, of Indiana, followed against the resolution. In the course of his remarks he read a telegram received by him from Secretary Gage as to the methods in paying bonds. In this Mr. Gage stated that gold, when demanded, is not refused, but as a matter of fact gold is seldom called for and few payments are made in gold. Commenting on Mr. Teller's speech on Cuba, China and the need of a strong foreign policy, Mr. Fairbanks declared he feared the Colorado senator would be willing to see his country wrapped in the flames of war if his one aim of free silver was accomplished, for, said the Indiana senator, the first gun fired would bring us to a depreciated silver basis.

Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, was the first speaker under the fifteen minute rule, which went into effect at 2 o'clock. He thought any senator, whatever his financial views, could vote for the Teller resolution, as it involved nothing except the carrying into effect of the government's plain obligations. He referred with scathing sarcasm to the sale of bonds by the Cleveland administration in 1894, denouncing it as one of the darkest pages in American financial history. He declared the men of the west might be entrusted with the national honor.

"We have," said he, "never betrayed our government and never will. We intend to pay all our obligations in good money and in nothing else. The resolution ought to be passed without change, because it meant just what it said and its declarations were in no sense a violation of the national honor, either direct or implied."

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, supported the resolution in a carefully prepared speech, basing his support upon statistics and deductions indicating "the impossibility of striking silver from among the money metals." He felt that amid the confusion existing it was clear that the people demanded the restoration of silver to coinage, and he thought such restoration would be as the delivery of mankind from war, pestilence and famine.

Foraker Fights It.

Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, thought the statement in the resolution that such coinage as was contemplated by it was not in derogation of the rights of creditors, could only mean the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The enforcement of the term of the resolution would bring about monometallism and would force the geverment to a silver basis.

Mr. Chilton, of Texas, in a legal argument, held that the pretension of the bondholders that they were entitled to be paid in better money than the pensioner, the mechanic and the laborer was not warranted by facts or by law.

Mr. Allison spoke of the circumstances attending the passage of the Stanley-Mathews resolution in 1878. To him it had not meant at that time a declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Other coinage matters were pending at that time and when one of these came over from the house the senator from Colorado (Teller) voted to strike out the provision for the free coinage of silver and voted for a limited coinage agreement. Mr. Allison declared that when he was being gibbeted on the crosshead of public opinion for alleged inconsistency, he wanted it known that the Colorado senator and the Ohio senator, who introduced the resolution of 1878, Senator Matthews, had voted to strike out a free coinage provision. The clear purpose of the pending resolution was to commit the country to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, when it was almost axiomatic, the senator declared, that such a course without concurrence of other nations will lead us inevitably to the silver standard alone and to silver monometallism.

"It is as certain as the sun at noonday," said he, "that such a course will carry us to the silver standard and that our gold will be banished. And yet senators were asked to sanction this monstrous proposition—monstrous in the change it proposed."

Mr. Allison reviewed his expressions for an international agreement as the only means of rehabilitating silver, and said the failures of the Wolcott commission did not bring despair to those who saw in this method ultimate relief for silver.

Mr. Teller explained that his vote in 1878 was given because it was not practicable at that time to secure a majority and get what was wanted.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, insisted that the free coinage of silver would restore the parity between gold and silver.

Thurston Stands by Administration.

Mr. Thurston said the legal obligation of the government was set forth in its contracts and there is no need now to restate the terms of those contracts. He concluded with an appeal to the silver men to permit the business men of the country for a little while to attend to their affairs in order that they might ascertain where they stand.

Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, thought this discussion was simply the maneuvering of the great political parties for position in the great contest that was to be fought in 1900. The people, he said, would win in that contest, as they had won in every fight they had ever made for freedom. He made an attack upon Former Comptroller Eckels for his action regarding the Chestnut Street National bank, of Philadelphia, and declared the fact that six of the last ten comptrollers of the currency had graduated from the treasury "pesthouse" to be presidents of national banks or trust companies, proved that those men were owned by the banks or had been bribed.

Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, thought that as a legal proposition the resolution could not be successfully assailed, but he could see no reason for its passage now. He said there were times when the bondholders could be treated with indifference but he asked Mr. Teller whether if war was declared tomorrow he would introduce such a resolution as this. It would be perfectly evident that we could raise no money on bonds in the market of the world if the declarations of the resolutions were enforced, because their enforcement would mean the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, advocated the resolution, saying that instead of destroying the parity of the metals it was intended to sustain that parity by keeping both metals, like both arms, in equal use.

Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, said the question was simply one of paying bonds in accordance with the legal obligation, or in the so-called "best money" of far greater value than the money with which the bonds were bought. This "best money," he said, while best for the bondholders, meant at the same time a double burden for the people who must pay the bonds.

Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, said it had not needed the declaration of Mr. Vest to disclose that this issue was the opening of the campaign of 1898.

"We intend to meet this issue squarely," declared Mr. Aldrich. "We are responsible to the great party we represent and beyond that to the American people and we propose so far as we may to maintain the honor and the credit of the government."

Mr. Aldrich closed just at 6 o'clock and the vice president promptly announced that the voting would proceed. At this time the galleries were filled to overflowing and a large number of members of the house, including Speaker Reed, occupied the area back of the senators.

Vote on Amendments First.

The Nelson amendment was first presented, declaring:

"That it is the duty of the government of the United States under existing laws to maintain the parity in value of its gold and silver money so that the dollar of one metal shall for all monetary purposes always be equal in value to the dollar of the other metal."

Mr. Vest moved to table the amendment. The yea and nay vote gave the first test of the respective elements, resulting 42 to 37 in favor of tabling the amendment.

Then came the Lodge amendment as follows:

"That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of congress hereinbefore recited are payable principal and interest in gold coin or its equivalent; and that any other payment without the consent of the creditor would be in violation of the public faith and in derogation of his rights."

Mr. Vest moved to table the amendment.

"I hope the senator will withdraw the motion to table," interposed Mr. Wolcott, "so that we may have a direct vote on gold."

Mr. Vest consented, and the vote was taken directly on the Lodge amendment, resulting in its defeat by a vote of 24 to 53.

There was intense interest during this vote, as it presented a more direct issue than had been anticipated. It was seen at the outset that party lines were broken, Chandler, Carter and other republicans voting against the amendment. As the vote closed Mr. Chandler noticing some republicans in their seats had not voted, asked that the names of senators not voting be read. The clerk read slowly: "Allison, "Burrows," and there being no response, the result as above was announced.

Mr. Quay now came forward with a new amendment as follows:

"Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: 'That all the bonds or other obligations of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the acts of congress hereinbefore recited should be paid principal and interest in the money that is the highest money of the world.'"

Mr. Vest again moved to table. Carried, 47-31.

Mr. Hoar offered a new amendment to go at the close of the resolutions as follows:

"That under no circumstances will the principal or interest of the public debt be paid in depreciated currency or in any money other than the best money of the world."

The amendment was tabled on Mr. Vest's motion, 42-32.

Mr. Foraker proposed an amendment formerly suggested by Mr. Spooner, who was absent, as follows:

"That it is declared to be the financial policy of the United States that until there shall have been obtained an international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world for the free coinage of silver, which agreement the United States is hereby pledged to promote the faith and honor and credit of the United States are solemnly pledged to preserve the existing gold standard; and all silver and paper currency shall be maintained at a parity with gold and all obligations of the United States shall be maintained inviolably at the present standard."

The amendment suffered the fate of those going before—tabled, 44-33.

Mr. Hoar presented the same amendment as the last, proposing it as an additional section instead of a separate declaration. This was tabled, the vote being the same as on the Foraker amendment.

Mr. Caffery proposed an amendment as follows:

"Provided that if, at the time of payment of the principal or interest of the bonds, the market value of silver is nat at par with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, the principal and interest shall be paid in gold or silver at the option of the creditor."

The amendment was tabled without a yea and nay vote.

This disposal of amendments and the decks were cleared for the final vote on the Teller resolution. The earlier votes had shown that its passage was a foregone conclusion, yet there was the keenest interest at this culminating feature of the contest.

"On this vote," announced the vice president, "the yeas are 47 and the nays 32, and the resolution is agreed to."

The vote in detail:

YEAS—
Allen,
Bacon,
Bate,
Berry,
Butler,
Cannon,
Carter,
Chandler,
Chilton,
Clark,
Clay,
Cockrell,
Daniel,
Gray,
Harris,
Heitfeld,
Jones, of Ark.,
Kenney,
Kyle,
Lindsay,
McEnery,
McLaurin,
Mallory,
Mantle,
Martin,
Mills,
Mitchell,
Money,
Morgan,
Murphy,
Pasco,
Pettigrew,
Pettus,
Pritchard,
Rawlins,
Roach,
Shoup,
Smith,
Teller,
Tillman,
Stewart,
Turpie,
Turner,
Vest,
Warren,
White,
Welcott—47.

NAYS—
Aldrich,
Allison,
Baker,
Burrows,
Caffery,
Cullom,
Davis,
Fairbanks,
Foraker,
Gallinger,
Gear,
Hale,
Hanna,
Hansbrough,
Hawley,
Hoar,
McBride,
McMillan,
Mason,
Morrill,
Lodge,
Nelson,
Penrose,
Perkins,
Platt, of Conn.,
Platt, of N. Y.,
Quay,
Sewell,
Thurston,
Wellington,
Wetmore,
Wilson—32.

The pairs throughout the voting were as follows:

Turley with Deboe; Faulkner with Elkins; Gorman with Frye; Jones, of Nevada, with Proctor; Walthall with Spooner.

The first named would in each case have voted with those sustaining the resolution and against all amendments, while the last named would have voted against the resolution and for the amendments.

There was no demonstration on the announcement and at 7 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Allison, the senate adjourned till Monday.

It Is True Economy

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla
America's Greatest Medicine.

It is economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla because it is a highly concentrated extract prepared by thoroughly educated, expert and experienced pharmacists, and is the best, cleanest, purest pharmaceutical preparation known.

It is economy to insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla, because there is no substitute for Hood's.

It is economy to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood medicine, for any complaint traceable to the condition of your blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest blood medicine of the age because it has effected the greatest cures known in the century. Every disease originating in impure blood, and not absolutely beyond the reach of medicine, is rapidly and perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla if faithfully and persistently taken.

Scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, all eruptions, boils and humors popularly considered blood diseases; dyspepsia, indigestion and weak stomach, caused by lack of digestive power because not properly sustained by pure blood; catarrh, a constitutional disease, requiring a constitutional remedy; rheumatism, with its dreadful pains and aches, originating in acid condition of the blood, requiring a powerful blood purifier to neutralize and correct—that tired feeling, debility, etc., all these and all other kindred complaints have been cured not once or twice, but thousands of times as thousands of people testify, by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was tortured for nine months with nettle rash. I found no relief until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first few bottles of this medicine relieved me and I continued its use until I was cured. I am now in better health than for years before. My skin, which was harsh and rough, is now soft and smooth. I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla a perfect blood purifier." Mrs. Lucy W. Bigelow, Bunnell, Fla.

"My little boys were puny and did not have much appetite. I have been giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has done them a great deal of good. It is now hardly possible to keep enough for them to eat. One of them had weak lungs and a bad cough, but I see no symptoms of this since he has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. M. L. Stollard, Griffin, Ga.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all Druggists. $1; six for $5.
Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

ATTACK STATE ELECTION LAWS

House Committee Severely Arraigns Alleged Alabama Frauds.

ALDRICH IS GIVEN THE SEAT

Report Declares That a Condition of Affairs Exist That Is Deplorable.

Washington, January 28.—An unusually severe arraignment of alleged election frauds is made in the report filed by the house committee on elections No. 1, in the case of William F. Aldrich against Thomas S. Plowman, from the fourth district of Alabama.

Mr. Plowman is the sitting member, but the committee submits a recount of the vote giving Aldrich, republican and populist candidate, the seat.

The report says in part:

"We shall endeavor to demonstrate by what methods the will of the people was thwarted. In doing so, not all of the frauds perpetrated will be referred to; only salient features can be touched and representative instances cited.

"If the election laws of Alabama had been designed to encourage fraud and thwart the people's will, they could not have been in some respects more happily framed to meet that purpose."

After criticising the Alabama election as putting the honest vote at the mercy of dishonest markers, the report says:

"When it is known the the condition for such a state of facts exists, it is not strange that illiterate voters should remain away from the polls, in the hope that they would at least not furnish ammunition for their political opponents. But this made little difference to the democratic managers in Dallas county. They voted the illiterate colored men, present or absent. The machinery was simple and effective. Fortunately it has been discovered, and the details of its operations laid bare. Fraud is everywhere; not lurking or secret, but bold and insolent. It is chiefly of five kinds:

"1. Fraudulently padding the poll list with names of persons not registered; sometimes of fictitious persons and sometimes of persons who did not live in the precinct.

"2. By padding the poll list with names of persons on the registration list who did not vote.

"3. By imposing on illiterate voters.

"4. By the old-fashioned method of falsely recording voters.

"5. By refusing to hold any election at all in certain strong republican precincts."

After going into much detail on the alleged frauds, the committee says it has revised the vote on the most conservative lines, giving Aldrich a plurality of 542, whereas the election of Plowman was claimed by 2,967 plurality.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each package.

Russian Fleet Out of Coal.

London, January 28.—The Russian fleet at Port Arthur, according to a special from Shanghai, is helpless for want of coal, being unable to steam even to Vladivistock. It is added that the Japanese coal firms which had contracted to supply the Russian fleet have defaulted.

California at Omaha Fair.

San Francisco, Cal., January 28.—It is probable that California will be well represented at the Trans-Mississippi International exposition, which opens at Omaha in June. It is now proposed by those interested in the matter to send Omaha all the best features of the Mining fair, which opens here on Saturday, and in addition to making a complete display of the state's cereals, fruits and wines.

CAPTURED BEFORE COMMITTING CRIME

Horse Falls with a Suspected Train Robber in Kansas City.

HE WAS GOING IN DISGUISE

Wore False Chin Beard and His Pockets Gave Up Some Queer Things.

HAD A LANTERN AND BLACK MASK

Railroads Were Notified and Guards Were Sent Out on Every Train in Fear of a Robbery.

Kansas City, Mo., January 28.—John F. Kennedy, a locomotive engineer, who has been twice tried for complicity in train robberies at Blue Cut, was picked up on West Fifteenth street tonight in an unconscious condition by persons who had seen him thrown from a horse which he was riding, the horse having slipped on the pavement.

Kennedy was disguised by a false chin beard and was equipped for an expedition that could not have meant peace for his fellow men.

In one of Kennedy's pockets was a black domino mask. Distributed about his clothing were the several pieces of a disjointed shotgun. In addition to these were a 45-caliber revolver and a liberal supply of cartridges and shotgun shells. He also carried a lantern.

Kennedy, who is detained by the police, says he was starting on a hunting trip.

As soon as Kennedy's mishap was known all the railroad headquarters were notified and through fear that another robbery might be attempted at Blue Cut, guards went out on every train that left here during the night.

FOUND HELPLESS ON A DESERT.

Man and Five Children Are Picked Up in Dying Condition.

Los Angeles, Cal., January 28.—William Joyce, of Prescott, Ariz., and his five children, the oldest twelve years of age and the youngest five years, have been found on the desert about fifty miles from Yuma in a pitiable condition.

Joyce had tried to drive overland from Prescott to Chino, Cal. His horses died at Gila Bend and the family tried to walk across the desert. Their provisions gave out and when found the whole six were on the verge of death.

Only the most careful nursing succeeded in keeping them alive the first night. They had walked 350 miles and carried provisions and water on their backs.

CAMPBELL PRODUCES MONEY.

Representative Otis Tells of His Visit to Boyce at Gibson House.

Columbus, O., January 28.—Representative John C. Otis, of Cincinnati, today testified that he met H. H. Boyce, of New York, in room 226 Gibson house, Cincinnati, and was promised an office by appointment of President McKinley, or that it would be made extraordinarily profitable for him to vote for Mr. Hanna for United States senator.

Mr. Otis says he referred Mr. Boyce to his attorney, T. C. Campbell, of Cincinnati. Mr. Otis subsequently met Mr. Campbell, who showed him $1,000, which he said he got from Mr. Boyce.

Later, according to Mr. Otis, Mr. Campbell received $750 more and was promised the remainder of $10,000 in Columbus. Mr. Campbell told Mr. Otis this money was received, or to be received, to be given to him to vote for Mr. Hanna.

Mr. Campbell on the stand produced $1,750, which he said he received from Mr. Boyce to be given to Mr. Otis, if he voted for Mr. Hanna.

Tom Johnson Sells Out.

Cleveland, O., January 28.—It is stated that Hon. Tom L. Johnson has practically sold his interest in the big consolidated street railway of this city. Mr. Johnson originally held between 12,000 and 15,000 shares of the stock and is the largest shareholder in the company. The stock has been absorbed by friends of Henry A. Everett, the former president of the company.

FAIRY SOAP
PURE—WHITE—FLOATING.
Nothing enters into the manufacture of Fairy Soap but the purest and best materials known to the soapmaker's art and that money can buy.
The Soap of the Century
Sold everywhere in one quality and three convenient sizes, for the toilet, bath and laundry.
Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York.

BIG COTTON MILL FOR GEORGI

New York Cotton Mill Company De- cides To Leave Utica.

WILL SELECT SOUTHERN SIT

And Will Capitalize with a Cool Mil lion Dollars To Build a Factory in Georgia.

Syracuse, N. Y., January 28.—(Special.)—A decision has been reached by the New York Cotton Mills Company of Utica to practically move its colossal plants to Georgia. In Utica, N. Y., there are four large cotton mill companies, the Mohawk Valley, Utica Steam Cotton, the Capron and the New York mills. Together their series of mills are Utica's principal industry and more than 5,000 persons are employed there.

The New York Mills Company has decided to meet the southern competition by establishing an immense mill in Georgia. The company's plans have not been entirely made public, though an announcement to that effect has been given out, but the exact location is withheld.

The capitalization will be $1,000,000. Practically the same men in the New York mills will own the Georgia mill, but it will be conducted as a separate business concern. This is one of the oldest and best established enterprises in this section and its departure is looked on as very significant. Those in a position to know the inside of the situation state that gradually the weaving machines will be replaced by yarn spinning machines and the weavers will be forced to go south to continue their labors. The north, it is claimed, can surpass in the yarn spinning.

MUTINOUS CREW MAKE TROUBL

Seven Men Taken Aboard a Ship In Irons Lead a Fight.

Tacoma, Wash., January 28.—Seven sailors of the British bark Marion Fraser mutinied and engaged in a terrific fight while the vessel was towed to sea Sunday. These seven were arrested in port for desertion, taken aboard the ship in irons and locked up in the ship's hospital where they wrenched off their shackles before morning.

While the captain and the rest of the crew were at their breakfast they broke out and took possession. Finding that other sailors sympathized somewhat with the mutineers, the captain took them apart and said if they did not obey him he would land them at Victoria for mutiny at sea, the penalty for which under the British laws is death. He then ordered them to handcuff the mutinous seven, who fought furiously, using iron bars and fists.

Captain McDonald was kicked in the stomach and rendered unconscious. Every member of the crew was severely bruised when the seven were finally overpowered. Monday night two of them jumped overboard and made for Port Angels on a small raft. One was drowned and the other nearly frozen to death before reaching the shore.

The next day the other mutineers gave in and resumed work.

KENTUCKY LAWYER DISBARR

Ex-Attorney General Hendricks Does Not Obey Order of Court.

Louisville, Ky., January 28.—A special to The Post from Frankfort says that ex-Attorney General W. J. Hendricks was this morning disbarred from practicing in the circuit court of Franklin county. The order was entered by Circuit Judge Cantrill and was due to an insufficient response to a rule issued against Hendricks requiring him to pay into court the sum of $1,300 collected by him for the state during his term as attorney general.

Hendricks did not pay the money into court as ordered, but set up the defense that it belonged to him and that the state owned him more than this sum as commission on collections made during the time he was attorney general.

Thereupon he was suspended by Judge Cantrill.

Why Don't You take Browns' Iron Bitters?

Business Man Hangs Himself.

Fort Wayne, Ind., January 28.—William A. Meyer, a prominent business man of this city, committed suicide here today by hanging. Meyer had some business reverses recently and was to have received the fire adjusters today.

Negro Murderer Arrested.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 28.—The police were notified today that James Wilder, colored, who murdered Otto Minger in this city last September, has been arrested at Cairo, Ill.

Investigating Trusts.

Cleveland, January 28.—The senate committees appointed to investigate trusts in Ohio went into session at the Forest City house today. The trusts to be investigated are wire mills, vapor stoves, fire insurance, sugar and milk. Twenty-one subpoenas were served. The members of the committee present are E. H. Valentine, C. B. Wightman, Oscar Sheppard, Alfred M. Cohen and J. J. Sullivan.

Probably Fatally Burned.

Columbus, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—The clothing of Katie Coleman, a colored woman, igniting tonight at her home on Eighth street, she was probably fatally burned. She ran out in the street with her clothing ablaze. She will probably die in a few hours.

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POSTOFFICE FIGHT OPENS IN EARNEST

Macon Republicans Are Stirred Up Over It.

OBJECT TO HANSON'S CONTROL

They Want Walter P. Corbett for Postmaster.

LOOKING UP HARRY EDWARDS' RECORD

Will Carry Case Up to McKinley When Lily White and Jet Black Will Struggle for Mastery.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—The fight for the Macon postoffice is now on in earnest.

The friends of Mr. Walter P. Corbett in Macon are bending all their efforts and energies in his behalf. Today they are circulating a petition principally among the negroes asking President McKinley to appoint Corbett, and protesting against the appointment of Harry S. Edwards, alleging that he is a non-resident and lives in Sparta, and that he is not a republican.

Looking Up Records.

They are also examining the old files of The Macon Telegraph to find an article which they say Edwards wrote some years ago, when he was either city editor or assistant editor of The Telegraph, in which he is said to have burlesqued the negro and the republican party. Edwards was born in Macon and has always lived here, until recently, when he removed with his family to Sparta, the former home of his wife. Mr. Edwards voted for McKinley. Mr. Edwards has always been a protectionist and sound money man. He advocated high tariff when he was an editor on The Telegraph long years ago. During the administration of President Grant Mr. Edwards held a government appointment in Washington.

Mr. Corbett has always been a republican. He was formerly United States marshal for the southern district of Georgia. A number of the pronounced republicans of Macon and of the state are advocating the appointment of Corbett. He is a brother-in-law of ex-Postmaster W. W. Brown, of Macon, who is one of the republican leaders in Georgia.

According to the best information Edwards is backed by Major J. F. Hanson. Without Major Hanson's support, Mr. Edwards would not be an applicant for postmaster. There are some republicans in Macon who think that on account of Major Hanson's friendly relations with President McKinley Edwards will win.

An Interesting Rumor.

In connection with the postmastership there is this interesting rumor: That in the event Corbett cannot win, the name of Colonel R. D. Locke will be presented and urged to the president for the postoffice. Colonel Locke is a typical republican. He has always been loyal to the party and a zealous partisan. He was formerly postmaster at Macon and United States marshal for the southern district. He is at present chief deputy to Marshal Barnes, with headquarters at Macon.

Death of Mrs. Johnston.

The many friends of Mrs. Ed J. Johnston will regret to learn of her death, which sad event occurred today. The deceased was one of Macon's best known and most highly esteemed ladies. She was the widow of the late Edward J. Johnston and sister-in-law of the late William B. Johnston, who was one of Macon's wealthiest citizens. Her maiden name was Miss Mary Butler, a sister of Mr. John C. Butler, of Macon, and she had distinguished family connections. Only one child survives her, Mrs. Annie Fleming, of Macon. One year ago today Mrs. Johnston's mother, Mrs. Rebecca A. Butler, was buried in Rose Hill cemetery. Tomorrow Mrs. Johnston will be interred in the same cemetery. Mrs. Johnston was a highly gifted and lovely lady. She had for many years been a devout member of the First Presbyterian church. Mr Walter T. Johnston, of Macon, and Mr. Willie Johnston, of Atlanta, are her stepsons. The deceased was sixty-one years old.

In Her Memory.

There was a large audience at the South Gorgia Conference Orphan home this afternoon in attendance on the exercises in memory of Mrs. P. P. Dunan. The reason of these exercises was fully explained in The Constitution this morning. A special sextet of Wesleyan Female college young ladies rendered beautifully two songs, "All the Way" and "A Little While to Wait." The children of the home sang the songs, "Seeds of Promise" and "Only Remembered by What You Have Done." The children of the home also recited "The Beatitudes." Rev. W. W. Pinson, pastor of Mulberry Street Methodist church, delivered an eloquent and appropriate discourse.

Mrs. Dunan died on January 28th several years ago and the anniversary of her death is observed every year in a manner similar to the above. After the exercises this afternoon the visitors were invited to inspect the infirmary rooms of the home which have been endowed and furnished by Mr. Dunan in memory of his wife.

Many Being Vaccinated.

The city physicians are daily vaccinating hundreds of persons free. The offices of the physicians at the city hall have been thronged all day with people seeking free vaccination. A number of the patrons of the public schools protest against the children being compelled by the board of education to be vaccinated. Some of the parents say they will remove their children from school before they shall be forced to be vaccinated. They claim that the board of education has no legal right to compel vaccination. The board has declared that all pupils must be vaccinated by March 1st or they will not be allowed to enter or remain in school. Some of the parents who protest against compulsory vaccination speak of taking legal steps to prevent the board carrying out its resolution. A year or so ago, when the board of education contemplated ordering vaccination of school children, strong objection was raised and a petition signed by many hundreds was presented to the board in protest, and the board postponed action and never until now has the board insisted on the vaccination of all children who remain at school.

Newsy Notes.

This morning as Messrs. Anthony Vannucoi and Jim Smallwood, of the city engineering corps, were holding up the heavy iron lid of one of the telephone manholes, the lid slipped and fell, and dropped on the foot of Mr. Smallwood, badly crushing it. The injury was attended by City Physician Sullivan. Mr. Arthur Wilcox, also of the engineers' corp, was looking down the manhole at the time, and the lid narrowly missed striking him on the head.

Last night Mr. Frank Kennington's safe in his store was robbed of over $40. He suspected a negro boy, Henry Woodward, of the thefts and he was arrested by Patrolman Avent and placed in the barracks. When arrested Woodward had a pistol concealed on his person. Today in the recorder's court Woodward was committed to the city court for larceny from the house and carrying concealed weapons.

Mr. Dennis Nelligan, who has for years been the efficient and popular accountant of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Macon, has resigned and been succeeded by Mr. Willie Dunwody, who was bookkeeper in the bank. Mr. Nelligan will be greatly missed from the bank. He has been the accountant since the organization of the institution.

Hon. Joseph Camp will lecture on "Truth and Show" at the chapel of Mercer university in February.

Mr. George A. Smith received the following telegram today from Captain Miller, of the City of Macon, the new boat which left here Tuesday morning on her first trip to the sea:

"Hawkinsville, Ga., January 27.—Mr. George A. Smith, Macon, Ga.—Dear Sir: Reached Hawkinsville this morning at 9:30. Low water and had to travel slow to take care of boat. Expect to arrive in Brunswick Saturday or Monday next. Everything all right. J. W. MILLER."

Miss Bell Roberts died this morning of paralysis. For the past fourteen years she has been an inmate at the State Academy for the Blind, during a portion of which time she assisted in teaching there.

Tonight at First Street Methodist church Earnest Willie Upshaw lectured to the Epworth League.

The Macon Theosophical Society has elected fourteen delegates to the international convention in Chicago on February 18th and 19th. Mr. Iverson L. Harris, of the Macon society, is now in New York delivering a series of lectures.

Miss Keenan, of Wilmington, N. C., has complimented this evening with a delightful musicale by Miss Emma Wise.

Mrs. Henry Richardson returned to Atlanta after a visit to relatives in Macon.

Rabbi Marcuson delivered an eloquent discourse tonight at the synagogue on "The Sweet Singer of Israel."

A brilliant german was danced tonight at the Log Cabin Club, given by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Wiley complimentary to Miss Kennedy, of Knoxville.

Mrs. George Hurt entertained delightfully this afternoon in honor of Miss Lucy Hurt, of Atlanta, and Miss Cone, of Alabama.

CAUGHT ON TO CANDLER.

South Georgia Paper Sizes Up the Gubernatorial Situation.

Brunswick, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—The Brunswick Times, South Georgia's leading duBignon paper and one of the most pronounced advocates of South Georgia's claims, comes out squarely today for Candler. The Times is owned by Colonel John E. duBignon, a close relative of the former probable candidate. Editor Lambright in an interview on Candler says the south Georgia campaign is doomed to another postponement by the retirement of its only available leader, Hon. Fleming G. duBignon, and this section will accept the "one-eyed plowboy of Pigeon Roost" and give its strength solidly to him for governor. Lambright, in his editorial, says:

The Collossus of the Situation.

"The 'South Georgia campaign,' which has been the slogan of the press and the people of this section of the state for the past six months, is doomed to another postponement by the decision of its only available leader, announced in yesterday's Times.

"Hon. Fleming G. duBignon, to whom the eyes and hearts of all south Georgians have turned as to one who would secure their first representation in the governor's chair since the days of the immortal George M. Troup, has positively declined to be considered as the political Moses of his people, and will remain, for another term, in private life.

"It is a waste of words to say that thousands of people, in all sections of Georgia, who had courted what they thought would be their first opportunity to vote for the brilliant duBignon, feel today a keen regret that the coveted opportunity is to be again denied him.

"Hon. Allen D. Candler, now the sole occupant of the gubernatorial arena, is probably fully acceptable to south Georgians as any north Georgian could possibly be, and it is the belief of The Times that, although deeply deploring the retirement of duBignon, this section will give its strength solidly to the present secretary of state.

"Mr. Candler has announced his candidacy in a letter that has been most favorably received everywhere. The planks of the platform on which he stands are sawn from true democratic timber. His demand for lower taxes appeals to ninety-nine out of every one hundred voters and his other demands are sure to capture the hundredth man. The outlines of the old man from 'Pigeon Roost' are, just now, coincident with the boundaries of the state and it will take a full-fledged revolution to defeat him.

"The Times is honestly of opinion that, with duBignon out of the question, Allen D. Candler stands head, shoulders, body and hips above each and every other probability. No man can question his honesty of purpose or disparage his ability. He is, at present, the Colossus of the state situation, and the other unannounced, but hopeful, aspirants are crawling about in the shadow of his greatness seeking soft places to lie down and wait."

THE WILL OF DR. WILLIS.

He Leaves Atlanta a Contingent Interest in His Estate.

Washington, Ga., January 28.—(Special.) The will of the late Dr. Francis T. Willis has been admitted to probate in the chancery court of Richmond, Va. The executors of the estate are the grandson of Dr. Willis, Mr. Edward J. Willis, and Mr. John Dunlop. The will requests that no security shall be required of either executor. The estate is valued at $375,000. The executors qualified by giving bond in the rum of $500,000.

The will leaves the Franklin street residence of Dr. Willis in Richmond, with movable household furniture, to his grandson, Edward Jones Willis, for life. In the event of Mr. Willis dying without issue, the residence goes to the city of Richmond for a free public library and the balance of the estate, in which his grandson is given the life interest, goes, under certain conditions, to the cities of Richmond and Atlanta, Ga., for the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries in those two cities. Mr. Willis is given the power to appoint the trustees of the estate. The will also provides for the following legacies:

To Mr. Samuel Barnett, half-brother of Dr. Willis, now deceased, $10,000.

To Mr. Samuel T. Barnett, $10,000.

To Mr. Augustus Barnett, $10,000.

To the town of Washington, Ga., $10,000.

To the Mary Willis library of Washington, Ga., $1,200.

To the city of Richmond for public library, $10,000.

To Frank Willis Bean, of Georgia, $1,000.

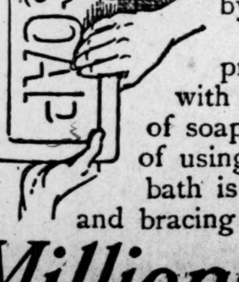
To Dr. Willis's sister, Miss Barnett, and to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Child, annuities of $400 per annum.

To Miss Kittie Stiles, to Miss Lizzie Grattan, to Mrs. Otho G. Kean and to Miss Eliza Bowen, $500 each.

To his servants the sum of $1,500.

Carbolic Acid by Mistake.

Athens, Ga., January 28.—Last night about half-past 6 o'clock Milt Hearring, of east Athens, drank a teaspoonful of carbolic acid through mistake and came very near ending his life. The acid was given Hearring by his wife, who mistook it for cough medicine.



Soap Sharing

isn't pleasant to think of. It's slovenly and unclean. But how are you going to be sure that your soap is used only by yourself? Particular people use Pyle's **Pearline.** That solves the problem. They fill a salt shaker or sifter with **Pearline.** Then they use that instead of soap, for the toilet or the bath, with no fear of using it after anybody else. A **Pearline** bath is like a Turkish bath in freshening you and bracing you up. 533

Millions NOW USE Pearline

JUDGE GOBER AS A PEACHGROWER

A New Venture in Which He Has Made a Great Success.

HE HAS 60,000 PEACH TREES

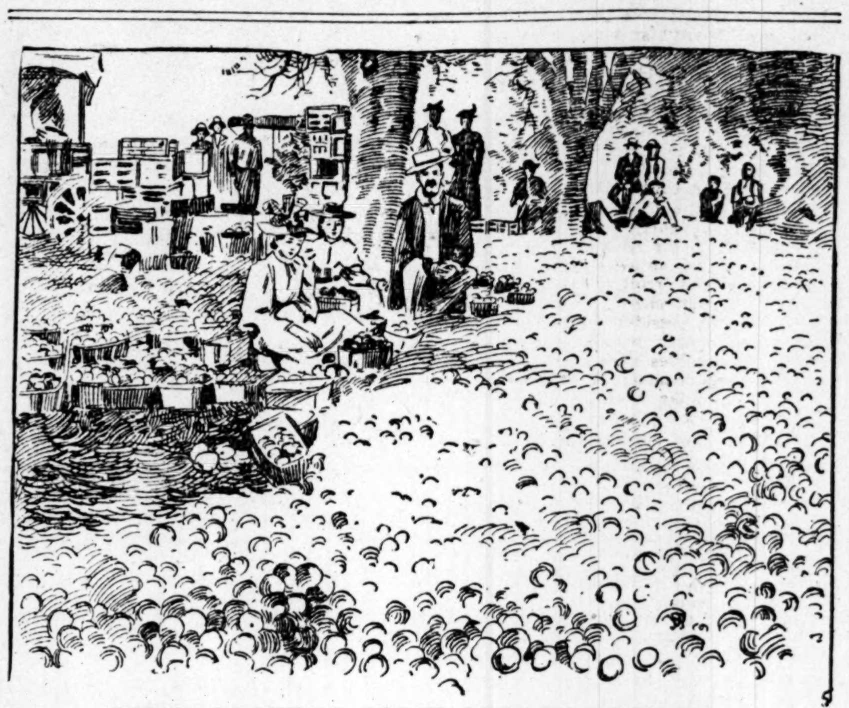
In His Vineyards Are To Be Found Over 15,000 Vines.

DIVERSIFYING THE CROPS OF THE STATE

That Is the Way To Bring About Prosperity and To Make the People Happy.

Marietta, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Judge George Gober, besides being an excellent jurist, has developed into a first-class agriculturist.

The judge has in cultivation three peach orchards upon which there are 60,000 trees. One orchard partly within the limits of this city consists of one hundred acres. Another several miles out contains 250 acres, while the third, near Jasper, is sixty acres in extent.



SCENE IN JUDGE GOBER'S PEACH ORCHARD.

Leads in Farming.

It will thus be seen that Judge Gober has taken the leadership in this new avocation, as he is in the habit of doing anything which he undertakes. He is giving an example of those improved methods and diversified forms which must divert the attention of the people from the all-cotton policy, and lead them into prosperity through other pursuits.

It is not in peaches alone that Judge Gober has thus distinguished himself. His first venture was with grapes, and he has now a vineyard of 1,500 vines just outside of Marietta. In this vineyard are to be found sixty varieties, many of them of Italian, Swiss and California origin. His success was so pronounced that in the display of grapes made at the last meeting of the Georgia Pomological Society, held in Savannah, thirty-six varieties were from the judge's vineyard. On Judge Gober's large estates are to be found quince, apple and plum orchards.

What the Judge Says.

"I regard north Georgia," said Judge Gober, "as being eminently adapted to fruit raising of all kinds. I am certain that to those who can afford it would pay attention to the introduction of new varieties, our range of fruits could be largely increased. Several years ago I read of how Mr. Hale, the Fort Valley peach orchard king, shook his trees in order to disturb the home of the curculio. This plan, it seemed to me, was tiresome, calling for a great deal of labor and not calculated to accomplish the purpose presented. On my orchard last year I tried the Burdough mixture and Paris green in a spray, and found it to work admirably. The market for fruits is always good, the only difficulty is in getting good fruit to place on it. We sent from Marietta one carload of peaches last year, consisting of 550 crates, for which we got $1,240. The raising of fruit is a pleasant occupation, a profitable one and one which does not interfere with attention to the other departments of the farm."

Judge Gober's work will certainly be appreciated in all that section of Georgia, which may be benefited by it, and his example should be followed by others who have a desire to benefit their fellowmen as well as to make profit for themselves.

ROBBERY OF A POSTOFFICE.

Postmaster Williamson, of Rover, Discovers the Crime.

Griffin, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Last night about 10 o'clock R. H. Williamson, postmaster at Rover, in the western part of the county, went out to his office on some errand, and was astonished to find it open. An investigation revealed the fact the the postoffice had been robbed and also that a large amount of goods had been taken from the store.

The thieves took about $12 worth of stamps and $1 in change. It has not been ascertained yet what amount of goods was taken. An empty mail sack was found on the floor and it is supposed that it was used in carrying off the booty.

There is no clew to the perpetrators of the crime. Mr. Williamson was here today for the purpose of notifying the authorities.

CHATTAHOOCHEE NAVIGATION.

Barges Being Built for Service During Low Water.

Columbus, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—The Merchants and Planters' and the Columbus and Gulf navigation companies, two of the leading boat lines on the Chattahoochee river, have concluded to build a number of steam barges to be used for the sole purpose of transporting freight on the river. The barges will be put to special use at times in the summer when the river is so low that it is with difficulty that the regular steamers can come up to Columbus. Such a period occurred last fall, when the river was lower than ever before in its history, and the steamers were unable to come this far up, thus losing the city thousands of dollars worth of business. The bottom of the barges being flat, and they drawing very little water, they can make headway in almost any kind of water. The hulls of the barges will be constructed at Apalachicola, Fla., and the machinery will be fitted on here.

THE MYSTERIOUS WOMAN AGAIN

Captain Carter's Friends Say It Was Not Her Picture in The Journal.

THEY THINK IT WAS FAKED

The Woman's Picture as Printed Bears Resemblance to a Magazine Half Tone Recently Published.

Savannah, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—There was considerable comment caused today over the Carter courtmartial with regard to a discovery in connection with the article about Captain O. M. Carter that recently appeared in The New York Journal. This article came out in last Sunday's issue of The Journal and along beside a picture of Captain Carter was a picture of an alleged mysterious woman in the case. The article caused much adverse comment here at the time it appeared.

There was a discovery today which appeared to throw some light on the manner in which it was prepared. A picture from the December number of Munsey's magazine was cut out by a friend of Captain Carter's and an investigation followed. The comparison of the picture with that which appeared in The Journal last Sunday showed that they were practically identical. The similarity in features, in hair and manner of hair dressing, including hair pins and all, was startling. The only difference between the two pictures was that that which appeared in The Journal had one side of the feather boa removed. Otherwise there appeared no difference whatever. The picture in the magazine was that of Mrs. Gustav Pabst, of Milwaukee, who was Miss Lemp, of St. Louis, before marriage, and was given under the heading, "Types of Fair Women."

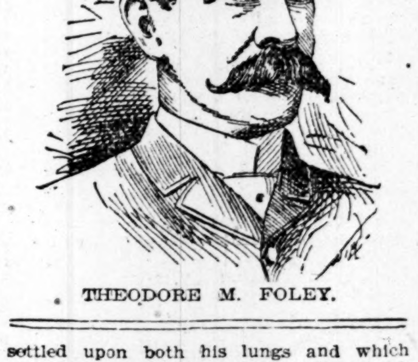
The picture was seen by a number of parties, among them several members of the court before which Captain Carter is now on trial, and they all remarked upon the exact similarity as well as outrage that appeared to have been perpetrated. There is no mistaking the two pictures—that in The Journal is a facsimile of that which appeared in Munsey's magazine.

DEATH OF THEODORE M. FOLEY.

He Was One of the Most Prominent Citizens of Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Hon. Theo M. Foley, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Columbus, died this morning at 6 o'clock, after an illness of two weeks.

He was at first taken with inflammatory rheumatism and nervous prostration, and afterwards developed pneumonia, which settled upon both his lungs and which was the cause of his death. His death cast a gloom over the entire community, as he was very popular. It had been seen for two days that he could not recover. Mr. Foley was born in Burlington, Iowa, forty-one years ago, being the son of the late D. M. Foley. He was educated for the bar in Savannah, but afterwards discontinued the profession. Coming to Columbus when a young man, he secured the position of bookkeeper with the late F. J. Springer. Upon the death of Mr. Springer, he bought out the business, a retail grocery, which he conducted to the time of his death. He was one of the city's best known business men, and stood high in business circles. Mr. Foley took a prominent part in city politics, and served for eleven years as an alderman. He was at one time mayor pro tem, and was the chairman of the finance committee of council up to his retirement from that body in last December. He had one of the largest political followings of any man in Columbus, and was regarded as one of the strongest political leaders in the city. He was a director in the Third National bank and other local institutions. Mr. Foley was a Catholic, being a member of the Church of the Holy Family. He was well known throughout the state, and had a host of warm friends in every part of it, who will learn of his sad death with profound sorrow and regret. Generous to the poor, genial, affable and talented, he was highly esteemed by a very large number of friends.



THEODORE M. FOLEY.

The deceased is survived by a wife and four sons and one sister, Miss Maggie Foley. Mr. Foley was a resident of Columbus nineteen years. Few men have lived in Columbus who have exerted a more potent influence in the affairs of the city than he. From the very first he took an active part in everything that was of a public nature. The city council met this afternoon and passed resolutions regarding Mr. Foley's death. He was a brilliant and able alderman, and served with distinction.

The funeral occurs tomorrow morning from the Church of the Holy Family. The city council and also squad from the police and fire department will attend in a body.

Winter medicine is needed to assist the overworked organs supply the additional vitality required to resist the cold. Hood's Sarsaparilla will do it. Try it now. Take only Hood's.

BEFORE THE JURY BRIDGES PLEADS

Remarkable Scene Witnessed in Floyd Superior Court.

BRIDGES SPEAKS TWO HOURS

Charges His Default Upon the State's Dereliction.

HE ATTACKS EDITORS AND PREACHERS

They Have Hounded Him Down in His Hour of Adversity—Deep Impression Upon Audience.

Rome, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—The fate of W. M. Bridges is now in the hands of the jury, after one of the most sensational trials in the history of the county.

The courthouse was packed this morning in anticipation of the defendant's statement, and those looking for something warm and interesting were not disappointed.

The Defendant's Statement.

Mr. Bridges delivered his statement, which was really a first-class speech, standing in front of the jury box. As he would grow excited, he would walk up and down before the jury and grow very dramatic.

The defendant began by roasting nearly everything in sight, including the county board of education, the newspapers, the prosecutors, the churches and the politicians. He stated that he had been hounded down and stabbed in the back by political allies and stated that there was going to be more men implicated in this thing than he before the end came. He said, however, that his political friends had not received any of the money for unlawful purposes.

At this point he caused a big stir by walking into the denominational prejudice that he said had been raised against him. Bridges is an ex-Baptist minister and was a minister in the service of that church for twenty-five years. He said that other denominations had used this to prejudice the minds of the people.

Explains the Flight.

In explanation of his flight from the state when his shortage was first discovered, he stated that he intended to come back and was only going to find a place for his family and children. He said he was broken in spirit and in pocketbook and went away not realizing how bad it would look.

In explanation of the alleged forged papers, Mr. Bridges said that it was not criminal, but was simply brought about by a misunderstanding of his methods of keeping accounts. In explaining the alleged shortage in his accounts, Mr. Bridges said that teachers would bring him reports and he would prepare them for his report to the state commissioner. In this report was embodied the amount due the teacher and as soon as the report was returned from Atlanta the teachers demanded their money, and rather than disappoint them by not giving them their money, he issued certificates for the amount due the teachers and discounted them with money sharks in Rome. This was done when the school fund was delayed. Bridges claims that could he have gotten the school fund when he should have received it that he would not have been compelled to resort to these means to pay the teachers when their money was due.

"Nevertheless," said Bridges, "the money was delayed. I went to the brokers, discounted the papers, and this discount caused the shortage."

Bridges disclaims any unworthy motive and says he was never benefited by these transactions at all.

He Stood Well.

After paying his respects to the newspapers, politicians, etc., again he took his seat. His statement was nearly two hours long and, at times, dramatic in the extreme. He brought tears to the eyes of many spectators and two of the jurymen were very much affected.

Bridges has really a fine war record and has always stood very high until recently. He was in seventeen hot battles and was present by the side of General Thomas R. R. Cobb when he fell. He is fifty-three years of age, has a wife and five children.

His case has been one of the most stubbornly contested in the history of the Rome bar and no man ever had a more brilliant array of counsel. The entire county is intensely interested in the outcome of the case and it is the one big sensation of the day.

Crippled Candidates Are in Order.

Sparta, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—There are five candidates out for legislature and five out for tax receiver in Hancock county. Of the five that are out for tax receiver, one of the candidates has but one leg, and another one has but one arm, while the third one has but one eye. Of the other two that are running, one is crippled and the last one is laid up with an in-growing toenail. From the present outlook the one-legged candidate stands the best chance.

Major Wilkins Is a Trustee.

Athens, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Major W. N. Wilkins, of Waynesboro, has been appointed as trustee of the University of Georgia to succeed Colonel John Screven, of Savannah, who represents the first congressional district on the board of trustees.

Smallpox in Kingston.

Kingston, Ga., January 29.—(Special.)—Smallpox has invaded our little town. Mr. Herschel Griffin, one of our merchants, is a victim. The council will force vaccination.

COMMON SENSE CURE.

PYRAMID PILE CURE CURES PILES PERMANENTLY BY CURING THE CAUSE.

Remarkable Remedy Which Is Bringing Comfort to Thousands of Sufferers.

Probably half of the people who see this article suffer from piles. It is one of the commonest diseases and one of the most obstinate. People have it for years and just because it is not immediately fatal they neglect it. Carelessness causes no end of suffering. Carelessness about so simple a thing as piles has often caused death. Hemorrhages occur during surgical treatment, often causing death.

Piles are simple in the beginning and easily cured. They can be cured even in the worst stages without pain or loss of blood, quickly, surely and completely. There is only one remedy that will do it—Pyramid Pile Cure.

It allays the inflammation immediately, heals the irritated surface, and with continued treatment reduces the swelling and puts the membranes into good, sound healthy condition. The cure is thorough and permanent.

Here is a voluntary and unsolicited testimonial we have lately received:

Mrs. M. C. Hinkly, 601 Mississippi street, Indianapolis, Ind., says: Have been a sufferer from the pain and annoyance of piles for fifteen years, the Pyramid Pile Cure and Pyramid Pills gave me immediate relief and in a short time a complete cure.

Druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure or will get it for you if you ask them to. It is but 50 cents per package and is put up only by the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

REFINED SUGAR GRANULATED
SUPER CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR
MOCHA
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In Our Stock of

HIGH-GRADE GROCERIES

We are constantly receiving fresh invoices of the finest China, Japan and India Teas, and the choicest Coffee Berries. All our Coffees are dry roasted and blended, so as to produce a delicious flavor. Java and Mocha only 40 cents per pound, and a high-grade tea 50 cents to 80 cents.

A. W. FARLINGER,
325-329 PEACHTREE STREET.

COME AND SEE US IN OUR REMODELED STORE.
We have now the finest Florist Store in the entire south and our usual fine assortment of Flowers, Palms, Potted Plants, etc. Full new line of Seeds just received.
THE C. A. DAHL CO.,
A. B. WILLIAMS, Manager, Phone 105, 10 MARIETTA STREET.

Bankers Guarantee Fund Life Association of Atlanta, Ga.,
Occupies the Safe Middle Ground Between
The Unreasonable, High-Priced, Old Line Companies and the Unstable Benevolent Orders.
FLEXIBLE PREMIUM, ASSESSMENT PLAN
Rates Scientifically Constructed to Meet Both Present and Future Cost.
GROWTH SINCE ORGANIZATION, JUNE 28, 1894.

	BUSINESS IN FORCE.	ASSETS.
December 31, 1894,	$946,000	$10,353.01
December 31, 1895,	$2,564,000	$38,357.38
December 31, 1896,	$3,932,000	$65,481.95
December 31, 1897,	$4,237,500	$79,170.31

Invested in State Bonds........$17,115.00.

THE ASSOCIATION HAS NEVER HAD A JUST CLAIM DUE AND UNPAID

Every just death claim has been paid in full and before due. These claims amount, since organization, to $56,000.00, which cost our deceased members only $1,437.36. This sum, paid to Old Line Companies (life plan), would have purchased only $25,721.31 of insurance as against our $56,000.00. The deceased members gained for their loved ones, therefore, $30,278.63 more by insuring with the Bankers than they would have gained by insuring with Old Line Companies, and at the same time their money was kept in the channels of Southern trade.

Our prospects for 1898 are very bright. New agents are joining our force constantly and our new territory outside of the cotton belt is showing up splendidly, as well as our old field. We expect large gains both in new business and in assets during the new year. Agents wanted for choice territory, For further information, address

CRAIG COFIELD, Gen. Manager,
539 to 545 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

ATHENS IS JUBILANT.

Confederate Sentiment Is Enjoying a Hearty Revival.

Athens, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Athens is in the midst of an enthusiastic display of confederate sentiment.

The coming reunion at Atlanta is being discussed on all sides here and a large delegation of veterans, sons of veterans and daughters of the confederacy will be sent over next summer from the Classic City.

Cobb-Delaney camp, United Confederate Veterans, has been thoroughly rejuvenated. **Captain D. Cran Oliver**, commander, has succeeded in enrolling almost 150 veterans as members of the camp.

The sons of veterans have thoroughly perfected the organization of the Troup artillery camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, naming the camp in honor of the first company that went to the front from Athens. Mr. S. J. Tribble is captain; Mr. Z. L. Cobb, first lieutenant, and Mr. T. W. Reed, secretary and treasurer. It now has over 150 members and its membership will probably reach 300.

The Sons of Veterans will aid the Daughters of the Confederacy in securing suits of gray for those old confederate veterans who may be unable to provide them for themselves.

These organizations will within the next few months agitate the organization of similar camps in adjoining towns and counties.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The University Students Have Succeeded in Some Experiments.

Athens, Ga., January 29.—(Special.)—The university students in the department of electrical engineering, under the direction of Professor A. H. Patterson, have for several months been experimenting with the new invention, "wireless telegraphy," with the result of having been successful in transmitting messages for many feet without the use of wires.

Professor Patterson spent sometime with Professor Trowbridge, of Harvard, in the study of all the principles leading up to this important invention. Hence when he was apprised of the invention last year he at once set his class to work upon it, and has attained fine results.

These experiments have been quite successful. The "transmitter" and the "coherer," two essential parts of the apparatus, were manufactured by the students in the workshop.

With these instruments signals have been sent through walls and metal plate to a distance of many feet. The experiments are still being prosecuted by the higher classes in electricity, and the results will be published in The Engineering Annual for 1898.

Professor Patterson, in being asked for a brief statement as to this invention of "wireless telegraphy," said:

"Up to last spring it was impossible to transmit intelligence by means of electric waves further than a few hundred feet. Professor Oliver Lodge, of England, said that he believed it could be done for one-half mile, but he admitted that that was a statement yet to be proved or disproved.

"A young Italian, William Marconi, solved the question. He came to England, bringing with him an apparatus for telegraphing through space by means of very short electric waves. He enlisted in his prospect Mr. Preece, the greatest expert in telegraphy in England. Together they made the experiments, showing that signals could be transmitted to a distance as great as thirteen miles over the English channel in spite of rain and fog. The whole apparatus was fully described in a recent issue of the consular reports."

WAS SHE MURDERED?

The Death of Mrs. Carithers Gives Rise to Suspicions of Foul Play.

Athens, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—The coroner's jury, after having returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of Mrs. J. J. Carithers, who was burned to death at her home in east Athens Wednesday night, was reconvened today and a medical examination was made. There are suspicions of foul play, and the jury will meet again Monday. A nephew of the old woman was seen near the house that evening about the time the burning occurred, and from that way other circumstances the coroner ordered another investigation. At the examination of the body by the physician no signs of foul play were found. The general belief is that she was intoxicated and fell in the fire.

Thursday morning a man named Seymour passed by the house of Mrs. Carithers and wishing to see her for a few minutes on business, knocked at the door. No response came and after repeated efforts to attract attention, he went into the house.

A horrible sight met his gaze. Lying just in front of the fireplace was the body of old Mrs. Carithers, charred almost beyond recognition.

The body was lying over a small hole that had been burned through the floor, but, strange to say, the fire had not spread more than a few feet from the body. Old Mrs. Carithers, aged sixty-five years, had lived alone in her house on Elberton street since the death of her husband a few years since. It was at first supposed that in coming too close to the fire, her clothes became ignited and she was unable to make her neighbors aware of her condition, but later developments point to another theory.

DIED.

SCHAUL—At Savannah, Ga., January 27th, Mrs. L. Schaul, the mother of Mr. H. H. Schaul, of this city. Died at the age of seventy-two years. Interment at Savannah.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

KERR—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Pitchford, Miss Minnie Kerr, David Kerr and Mr. J. C. Shannon are requested to attend the funeral services of Miss Hannah Kerr at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Pitchford, on the barracks car line, near Fort McPherson, Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m. The following young men will act as pallbearers: Messrs. John Shannon, William P. Shannon, Fred Shannon, Roger Shirley, Luke Fain and Ed Manning. Interment at Westview cemetery.

NEWS FROM EMORY.

Additions to the Staff of Editors of The Emory Phoenix.

Emory College, Oxford, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Two important additions have been made to the staff of editors of the Emory Phoenix. It was decided to add special literary and athletic departments with an additional editor for each of these new departments. Accordingly the elections for these two places were held and the corps of editors is now as follows—editor-in-chief, Charles W. Morrison, of Rome, Ga.; business manager, F. H. Ficklen, of Washington, Ga.; local editor, R. B. Dixon, of West Point, Ga.; exchange editor, J. L. Jackson, of Corinth, Ga.; literary editor, E. F. Zetroner, of Rochelle, Fla., and athletic editor, F. B. Godfrey, of Madison, Ga.

Thieves Break Into a Store.

Covington, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Thieves broke into the show window of W. H. Pickett last night, on the principal street in the city. With a pocket knife they removed part of a broken glass and with a long stick helped themselves to a good supply of articles. There is no clew to the robbers.

John H. Edenfield, Stillmore, Ga.

Stillmore, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Mr. John H. Edenfield, one of the most prominent business men of this section, died at his home, ten miles southeast of here, last night. Dropsy is assigned as the cause of his death, that coupled with heart failure. He leaves a widow and a large concourse of relatives and friends to mourn his death.

It will be of interest to those who have been benefited by taking Warner's Safe Cure to address either a postal or letter to N. & H., Box 425, Atlanta, Ga. jan 19 tf

Egg-Laying.
Encourage your hens to lay by giving them Bucher's eggmaker. jan 27-19t

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

CLARK HOWELL..........................Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.........Business Manager

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We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

ATLANTA, GA., January 29, 1898.

The Teller Resolution and the Ostriches.

The resolution of the Kentucky legislature calling on Senator Lindsay to resign for the reason that his views in favor of the gold standard misrepresent his constituents, seems to have acted as a stimulant on the senator. In the discussion of the Teller resolution on Thursday, Mr. Lindsay announced, but with very bad grace, that he would vote for the resolution, and he did so.

He would not vote for the measure because he wanted to, or because he thought it desirable, but simply because he thought it was meaningless. He insisted that consideration of the resolution was a useless waste of time, about as necessary as the reaffirmation of the declaration that the obligations of the government are payable in silver. He protested against the suggestion that all those who supported the resolution would indorse the views of the democrats favoring it. He clung to republicanism with one hand, but extended a dry sop to the Kentucky democrats by announcing that it was not bad faith on the part of the government to pay obligations in any money authorized by law.

The New Jersey legislature, to be elected this year, will choose a senator. The democrats will carry the state. Consequently Senator Smith, who fled the country in 1896 to avoid voting for the democratic national ticket, came to the front and said he would support the resolution, not that he saw any necessity for it, but on the ground that it is not a new declaration. The demand for free coinage is not a new demand, but Senator Smith says he will not surrender his individual views on that question.

Now the resolution for which Senators Lindsay and Smith voted, although they do not believe in free coinage, is, in effect, a declaration in favor of free coinage. This declaration is made in express terms. The resolution commits those who support it to a declaration "that all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412 1-2 grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

The last clause of the foregoing is an explicit declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver dollars at the present ratio of 16 to 1, as a legal tender in payment of the government obligations; and further, it is a declaration that such free coinage of legal tender silver dollars "is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

Therefore, both Lindsay and Smith, in spite of any explanation they have made, or may make, will vote for the free coinage of silver dollars at the present ratio when they support the Teller resolution. If they choose to return to their party, well and good; but they should not come making mouths or with their fronts awry. Nobody compels them to return. The party itself is perfectly willing to cry quits with all such for all time. If they return, it must be of their own free will, and they must accept, if they cannot indorse, the Chicago platform. But they are under no obligations to return. The party has honored them far beyond their deserts, and they have sought frequent opportunities to disgrace and betray it. Therefore they must come repenting instead of mouthing.

And what is said here will apply to a number of others who have been leaning on the broken stick of Clevelandism.

Davenport's Cartoons.

The Constitution has received from the DeWitt Publishing Company, of New York, a large folio volume entitled "Cartoons by Homer C. Davenport." This volume contains a selection of the most notable campaign cartoons of Mr. Davenport, some of which were reproduced from The New York Journal, and others of which are new.

We think it may be said without invidiousness and in all fairness that these remarkable cartoons contain qualities which have never been approached by his predecessors or his contemporaries in this difficult branch of art. And it is precisely these qualities, so apparent to the eye and the mind and yet so difficult to describe, that must hereafter mark the work of the artist who hopes to achieve success as a cartoonist—to employ the most convenient term.

One instinctively compares Davenport's work with that of Thomas Nast, only to discover that there is a wide gulf between them. It is easy to see now that Nast's success was based largely on the fact that he had no rival or competitor. His sole merit seemed to be a realization of the immediate effects of satire unrelieved by humor. He had humor, but it was foreign. He had wit, but it was coarse. He lacked sympathy, and technically he was not an artist in any sense of the word. How great his lack was in this respect may be seen in his efforts to do serious and sustained work. He was a caricaturist pure and simple, and sought for only the most obvious results. His satire lay on the surface, being that of a partisan.

Now, everything that Nast lacked Davenport possesses in the highest degree; and he also has the supreme advantage of being an American who has touched American life at all of its most picturesque points—has been a definite part of it. This, in itself, is superior to any other kind of education so far as practical results are concerned. The results of it are employed with the happiest effect in his cartoons—the all-pervading humor, the broad sympathy, the large tolerance of party creeds and opponents. The sting of the satire is there; the lesson to be conveyed, the point to be made, stands boldly out with a clearness and persistence that are extraordinary. The pith of the matter cannot be mistaken. But, somehow—just how, it is impossible to say—the humor seems to be kindly, and however broadly the caricature is done, the victim is not stripped entirely of those qualities that may chance to commend our enemies to our admiration at some point.

And there is a certain provincial quaintness—the genuine American note—to be found in the cartoons; a peculiar mixture of fun and shrewdness that takes the mind by storm. The cartoons show that the merely technical resources of the artist are very great. Every line tells—every touch is inimitable—every stroke conveys a part of the information.

Subscribe to the Fund.

If Atlanta expects to entertain the approaching Confederate Veterans' reunion with her characteristic hospitality she must not be slow in raising the funds which are needed to meet the expenses incident thereto. While the time for holding the reunion is still five months off, there is much to be done in the way of preliminary work, and the committees in charge of arrangements should not be hampered by lack of funds. Every loyal and public-spirited citizen of Atlanta should feel it incumbent upon him to contribute liberally toward the entertainment of the old veterans.

Atlanta's reputation is at stake. She cannot afford to be less cordial in her treatment of the battle-scarred heroes who wore the gray than such cities as Nashville, Richmond, Houston and Birmingham have been on former occasions; and she desires, if possible, to eclipse the lavish hospitality of these cities, not only because of the jealous feeling of rivalry which she naturally entertains toward them under the circumstances, but especially because of her love for the old confederate soldiers. The canvassing committees of the Confederate Veterans' Association have already started out upon their rounds with gratifying results, and there is no reason why the full amount needed should not be forthcoming within the next few days. If the urgency of making contributions at once is sufficiently realized as it ought to be, the canvassing committees will encounter no difficulty in raising the requisite funds. In fact, one week will be amply sufficient for the purpose.

The reasons why our people should subscribe liberally toward the entertainment of the old soldiers are both manifold and urgent. In the first place, the honor which the old soldiers have conferred upon this city in choosing it as their next place of meeting calls for its appropriate recognition; and nothing should delight our people more than to do honor to these brave men. In view of the tragic ordeal through which Atlanta in her own complete destruction was called upon to pass as the result of that unhappy struggle, it is certain that she can never cease to recall with gratitude the heroism and fidelity of those men who jeopardized their lives in her defense. With the years which have followed the war, prosperity has crowned her marts and the spirit of brotherhood has taken up its abode in her midst; but she still holds in loving remembrance the hardships and the sacrifices of her brave defenders.

In the second place, the approaching reunion will bring to Atlanta one of the largest gatherings ever known in the history of this immediate section. Every portion of the south will be represented in the vast throng of old soldiers; and for the time being, Atlanta's population will be very nearly doubled. If properly housed and entertained, can such a gathering as this prove otherwise than beneficial to Atlanta's interests from whatever point of view considered? Into every part of the country it will spread the fame of her enterprise and hospitality, besides reimbursing her handsomely in other ways; and surely in view of all the good results which must necessarily accrue to Atlanta from entertaining the old veterans, there is no one so indifferent to the city's welfare and to the old veterans themselves as to hesitate for one moment to subscribe liberally to the required fund.

The Port of Tampa.

Elsewhere in today's issue of The Constitution will be found a communication calling attention to the recent visit of the river and harbor committee of the national house of representatives to Tampa, Fla. As pointed out in this communication, the object of the visit was to inspect the port at that point.

Most of the members of the river and harbor committee had never been to Tampa prior to this official visit, and they were, naturally, surprised at the importance of the port. As the result of investigation into the volume of business carried on at this point, it was ascertained that the receipts of customs at Tampa aggregated more than twice as much as the combined receipts of the following eight ports, viz, Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, Fernandina, Pensacola, Jacksonville, Mobile and Galveston. In addition to this remarkable disclosure it was furthermore discovered that while the government had expended millions of dollars from time to time in improving the various ports above named, it had never spent since the foundation of the government more than $130,000 in improving the port at Tampa. Such being the case, it seems to be clearly the duty of the government to make such improvements in the port at Tampa as existing commercial necessities render urgent; and undoubtedly the river and harbor committee will feel constrained to make some recommendation to this effect. This is rendered still more probable in view of the fact that some time ago the federal government had a survey of the bay made by the engineering department for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of opening a twenty-four foot harbor to the gulf of Mexico. The engineering department reported that the proposed harbor could be opened at a cost not exceeding $336,000, and that little difficulty would be experienced in maintaining the depth.

As the port at Tampa is one of the most important ports along the southern coast lines, it is earnestly to be hoped that our national lawmakers will realize the necessity of making such improvements in the port as its present condition demands. In view of its favored situation there is nothing to prevent it from becoming one of the largest ports in the country, if proper recognition is bestowed upon it on the part of congress.

Is It a Menace Against Cuba?

It is worthy of note that the presence of the United States battleship Maine in Havana harbor, so far from giving hope to the Cuban patriots, has aroused their worst fears. And when we remember the entanglements of the administration, it must be admitted that these fears are entirely justified.

The circumstantial evidence that may be cited shows that the presence of the Maine in Havana harbor is not for the purpose of protecting American interests, but for the purpose of preventing a revolt against Blanco, thus giving the Spanish captain general opportunity to take the field with troops that would otherwise be necessary to keep order in Havana. This seems to be the situation, which becomes more apparent when we are informed that there are already congregated there and on the way war vessels of England, Germany and France.

All this can mean but one thing, namely, that the administration is giving the Spanish butchers its moral support in ending the war and destroying the last hope of Cuban freedom.

Such is the feeling that has gone abroad in this country, and it is not confined to the Cubans who represent the patriots here. It is rumored among those who have facilities for getting at the true inwardness of affairs in Washington. It is almost impossible to place credence in such a rumor, but the fact that the republican leaders have demonstrated that they are capable of any act of folly to the interests of our own people warns us to be prepared for any blow they may strike at the struggling patriots in Cuba.

Senator Cannon's Bill.

Senator Cannon, of Utah, has formally introduced a measure in the upper branch of congress providing for the publication of the federal pension rolls at some convenient time between now and January 1, 1899. As the measure is rather brief, it is given below:

That the secretary of the interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to publish on or before January 1, 1899, and thereafter as congress may direct, a list of pensioners of the United states as herein provided. Said list shall be in the form of pamphlets, and there shall be one pamphlet for each state and territory and one for the District of Columbia. Each pamphlet shall contain, arranged in alphabetical order, both as regards the names and the postoffice addresses of the pensioners, a list of all the pensioners resident within the state, territory or district covered by the said pamphlet. Such list shall show, in addition to the full name and postoffice address of the pensioner, the relationship of the pensioner to the person and the full name of the person who performed the service where the title is derivative; the company and regiment, or other arm of the military or naval service; the date and place of his muster in, and the rank then held; the date and place and manner of termination of service (by death or discharge) and the rank then held; present rate of pension and from what date pension was originally granted, with date and amount of increase, if any.

Section 2. That on or before January 1, 1899, the secretary of the interior shall mail to each newspaper in the United States entered in the postoffice as second class matter a copy of said pamphlet for the state, territory or district in which the newspaper is published.

This begins to look as if the indignant protest of the country called forth by the enormous frauds committed under the federal pension system is likely to bring forth fruit. Such is the widespread character of this protest, coming as it does from no one political party or section of the country, that our national lawmakers dare not ignore the outraged sentiment of the people, north, south, east and west, by refusing to adopt this measure framed in the interest of simple justice to all concerned.

Our morning contemporary prints a picture of the gubernatorial band-wagon, with Colonel Candler as driver. It is also pictured as being over-crowded. A band-wagon of proper dimensions should contain room for all. When the seating space is limited there is always danger of some goats getting in with the sheep. Besides, however good the driver may be, a bad, unworthy groom sometimes causes disaster.—The Atlanta Journal.

Yes, neighbor; but in this instance the people themselves are doing the grooming, and there is room for all on board the band wagon. Only a few years ago the Cleveland billy goats wrecked the party and almost ruined the country, but they have been belled so well that they are no longer dangerous.

Mr. Foraker wants to know if one American dollar won't buy two Mexican dollars. It will, Benjy, it will; and on the same principle, and for the same reason that fifty American dollars will buy two bales of cotton, when formerly they would buy only one.

The cuckoos in the senate are gradually getting off their perch. Both Lindsay and Smith are roosting on a lower limb.

Here is an interesting question: Why is one Hanna bigger than two Forakers?

Mr. Lodge doesn't "mix" the money question with the New England mills. Well, he'll mix 'em before the season is over.

With the battleship Maine in Havana, Blanco can afford to take the field.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Tollable Well.

Times air hard, I reckon—
  Been rainin' quite a spell;
Frost an' snow, an' wages low,
  An' yit, we're tollable well!

Tollable well, I reckon—
  Little o' good ter tell,
But—sigh or song, or short, or long,
  We're tollable—tollable well!

Tollable well in cities,
  Or out whar the cowboys yell;
Up an' down, in fiel' or town,
  Purty tollable well.

One day, down in the valley,
  Next, on the ocean swell;
Thorns an' flowers, an, lonesome hours,
  But tollable—tollable well.

An' I think, when we git ter glory,
  Ef thar's nuthin' else ter tell,
We kin say that the worl', when we come
    away,
  Wuz purty tollable well!

* * * * *

Briefs from Billville.

Governor Candler, holding both bowers and the joker, is going it alone.

The campaign band wagon is in the middle of the road, and a good many fellows are wishing they were in Dixie.

Our weather bureau has struck the weather twice recently, but the weather is slowly recovering.

This is a land of memories. Every stump in it has a political history.

Candidates will have to pay a license in Billville this year. Three thousand at $1 a head, will bring in cash enough to build a town hall.

We have only had three cold days this winter, and they were accidents, as they missed connections for the north and merely stopped over.

* * * * *

En Route.

They'll soon be on the hills an' plains—
  In meetin' house an' school;
An' jerkin' of the ropy reins,
  An' whippin' up the mule.

They'll soon be in the race ter win,
  An' coverin' the groun',
An' fin'in' out they're next o' kin
  Ter half the country roun'.

An' one will lift his voice at Tift—
  Another talk at Tate;
An' all will swing like anything
  On every groaning gate.

They'll foller you as fast as fate,
  'Till laid upon the shelves;
An' save, fer conscience' sake, the state,
  When they have saved themselves!

Fully Equipped.

"I reckon," said the veteran colored voter, "dat in all de 'leckshuns ter come in dis country I'll play a mighty promernent part."

"Why so?"

"Well, you see, hit's dis way: De very las' member er my fambly done come er age en takin' de boys, one by one, dey's sixteen er 'em, all ready ter vote, en wid constitutions dat kin stan' all de votin' you kin put on em! Yes, suh, I'm gwine ter be somepin' mo' dan a figgerhead in de nex' votin' time!"

* * * * *

The Roanoke News says: "At a festival near Franklin, Thursday night, Brock Jackson was probably fatally cut by Thomas Lyon."

These little social holiday gatherings are as fatal in North Carolina as they are in Georgia.

* * * * *

Recompense.

No rose without a thorn,
  Yet hearts for roses beat,
Knowing that Love hath leaned to them
  And left their petals sweet.
No thorny crown is trampled down
  If Love hath made it fair;
The keen thorn pressed may wound the
    breast,
  But leaves a blossom there.

* * * * *

The Boston Globe tells of "Lectures on Cooking, for Men Only."

Brethren, the new woman has come to stay. Get on your aprons!

The poet of The Fayetteville Observer has been studying the financial situation, and gives his conclusions as follows:

"The McKinley boom has struck us
  And knocked things quite around;
The things we buy got knocked up—
  The things we sell knocked down.

"And on still goes the knocking—
  The poor man gets the blows,
And Billy's crowd is reaping
  While the poor man plows and sows."

* * * * *

A bard who evidently means business has made this commendable new year resolution:

"Guess it ain't so powerful
  To be a poet any way,
So I'll go to hoeing cotton,
  Chopping wood and raking hay."

There's more money in cotton, even at 5 cents a pound, and hay raising in Georgia needs encouragement.

* * * * *

Some obituary lines "In Memory of Little Willie Plant," are not without a certain sense of humor:

"There is another vacant chair—
  Another voice is stilled in town;
Death laid his awful sickle bare—
  Another little Plant's cut down."

* * * * *

Our battleships have gone to Cuba to let Spain know that our intentions are peaceful.

F. L. S.

GREATEST INTEREST TO CHURCH

Passage of a Bill Gives the Methodist $288,000 Cash.

Washington, January 28.—(Special.)—The bill for the relief of the Methodist church south, which passed the house today, is one of great interest to the church and its members, not only in Georgia, but throughout the south. The bill carries an appropriation of $288,000 as full compensation of the property of the book concern at Nashville taken and used or destroyed by the northern armies during the war.

For three days this bill has been fought over on private bill day and all kinds of filibustering has been resorted to by its opponents to prevent its passage. The democrats were unanimous in its support and a good many republicans stood with them.

The bill was in charge of Mr. Cooper, of Texas, who made the report from the committee on war claims in its favor, and all the efforts of the opposition were skillfully met. There is no doubt that the senate will pass the bill, as its committee has also passed favorably on the claim.

Major Stahlman, of Nashville, has been here throughout the fight and has been an active factor in securing the final result.

William Snelling Cloke Dead.

New York, January 28.—William Snelling Cloke, who was an engineer on the warship Trenton when she passed through the terrible storm in Samoa harbor, and who spent two years in the coast and geodetic survey of Alaska, is dead at Trenton, N. J., aged thirty-one years.

Want Duty on Bicycles.

Ottawa, Ont., January 28.—The bicycle manufacturers of Canada have asked the government for a specific duty of $9 on each bicycle imported from the United States. The present tariff imposes a duty of 30 per cent on bicycles.

ODDS AND ENDS OF NEWS AT THE CAPITOL

The governor is still kept busy telling his many callers about his trip to Mexico and yesterday he took occasion to pay a high personal compliment to the Mexican governors whom he had met on the trip. He described them as being progressive, energetic and enterprising officials, whose position and executive powers are similar to the governors on this side of the Rio Grande. They have their own states, their own legislatures and their own troubles consequent to the same. They exercise a veto and pardoning authority very much the same as the governor of Georgia does, and they are charged with pretty much the same duties and responsibilities.

The chief executive of the state of Chihuahua especially attracted Governor Atkinson's attention and admiration. His name is Auhumada, and the governor says he is built on the lines of the Hon. Bill Clifton, with the same sort of muscular enthusiasm which characterizes the distinguished gentleman from McIntosh. This fact was first in evidence when he embraced Governor Atkinson on meeting him at the train. During the party's stay in Chihuahua Governor Auhumada tendered them a banquet, a reception and a serenade. He turned out to be not only a royal good fellow, but a most efficient official, as was shown in the admirable public school system which he had just introduced in his state, in hospitals, in industrial enterprises and in homes for friendless boys. Governor Atkinson says that Americans are at a premium in Mexico, and that all possible inducements are being offered to investors.

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Still speaking of the Mexican trip it is necessary that The Constitution should furnish a key to the alleged good story about the governor's receipt at Vera Cruz of the telegram announcing Attorney General Terrell's retirement from the gubernatorial contest, which was in the paper yesterday morning. The telegram as originally received read:

> Attorney General Terrell has quite a case. Wire us 100 words quick what you think.

The governor was naturally alarmed at this, and with a view to finding out what sort of a case his distinguished fellow state official had, caused the telegram to be repeated, the corrected result being as follows:

> Attorney General Terrell has quit the race. Wire us 100 words quick what you think.

But the governor says that he was so much relieved to know that it wasn't smallpox that he quit thinking right away.

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The news reached the capitol from Marietta yesterday that Colonel E. W. Frey, the efficient reading clerk of the last house of representatives, would be a candidate to succeed Uncle Mark Hardin as clerk of the next house. Colonel Frey left nothing but friends in the legislature when he left, and it was generally assumed that Cobb county would return him as one of its next members. He prefers, however, to make the race for clerk.

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The story that the constitutionality of the Berner banking law, the new convict law and other measures passed during the last hours of the legislative session because the vote was taken after 12 o'clock midnight on the fiftieth day is not worrying the state officials at all. This is but one of the several points made by the counsel for those who are attacking the Berner bill, and it has been raised many times before. The point, in legal phraseology, is put this way:

"Upon information and belief, said act was voted upon and put on its final passage by the legislature on December 16, 1897. Petitioners aver that said legislature convened for its said session of 1897 on October 27, 1897—the first day of the said session being October 27th. The passage of said act on the 16th day of December was on a day beyond the fifty days allowed by the constitution of this state for the holding of said session, and that said legislature was, therefore, not lawfully in session. Said act was not approved by the governor within five days from the legal expiration of the fifty days the legislature was in session."

An eminent constitutional attorney just leaving the supreme court yesterday, said that the facts as set forth in the paragraph printed were unquestionably true, but that the official record of the legislature was the only evidence that could be considered by the court. It was a matter of common notoriety that the hands of the clock had been set back repeatedly in order to find time to dispose of all the pending business in the rush of the last session, but the journal showed that all official action was taken on the real legislative day. Congress, he said, frequently sat for several days with the clocks stopped, and all of their business was included in the day's official report. The supreme court of the United States had frequently decided that this was legal, because they could not go back of the journal.

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Hon. Newt Reed, of Anniston, a member of the city council of that enterprising city, and prominent in the politics of the state, was one of the capitol callers yesterday. He reports Anniston as steadily growing and the outlook for her iron industries particularly bright. Dr. Bocock, also of Anniston, is in the city. He is one of the leading surgeons of the south and is at present one of the surgeons for the Southern railway. He is here as a witness for the road in an important suit pending in the United States court.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The name of Nebraska is an Indian word, which means shallow water.

There are 2,500,000 acres of coal land and 1,500,000 of iron lands in Arkansas.

In Scotland the last day of the year, or New Year's eve, is called Hogmanay.

Observation is the most enduring of the pleasures of life, according to George Meredith.

Out of the enormous number of women in Constantinople not more than 5,000 can read or write.

There are nearly 19,000 hounds maintained in the United Kingdom exclusively for hunting purposes.

There are 350 miles of street railways in St. Louis now, and they carry 100,000,000 passengers a year.

It is stated that sharks have now penetrated into the Mediterranean through the Suez canal from the Red sea.

The Adams homestead at Quincy, Miss., has been restored under the direction of the Quincy Historical Society.

There may be nothing new under the sun, but the imitations frequently surpass the original.

It is better to purchase 2 cents' worth of music daily from the organ grinder than to owe for a grand piano.

Kerosene from Sumatra is entering the markets of the far east in competition with the Russian oil.

In Berlin and Leipsic cyclometers are attached to cabs, so that the occupant may know his legal fare.

Great preparations are being made for the Stock Growers' convention to be held in Denver on January 25th.

In France there have been found only two criminals whose measurements by the Bertillon system coincided.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Tampa Harbor.

Tampa, Fla., January 27, 1898.—Editor Constitution: Tampa has been greatly honored within the past few days by the assembling here of the national fishery congress, and also by a visit from the river and harbor committee of the house of representatives.

The visit of the river and harbor committee is a matter perhaps of more importance and widespread interest to the people of the south Atlantic states. The coming of this committee to Tampa has brought to the surface a most remarkable and unexpected state of facts, and yet these facts have been lying upon the face of the public records of the country. For instance, from the report of the secretary of the treasury for the year ending June 30, 1897, the Tampa board of trade had arranged a statement showing that the customs duties paid in the treasury of the United States at Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, Fernandina, Pensacola, Jacksonville, Mobile and Galveston for the year 1897 were less than one-half of the customs duties paid in the treasury through the custom house at Tampa. The total receipts from customs duties of the eight important ports named were $347,447.12, while the customs receipts paid in the custom house at Tampa were $748,656.67. These figures were very surprising, but the surprise did not stop at these figures. For instance, the cost of collecting $1 of customs duties at the eight ports named ranged all the way from 13 cents to 56 cents, while the cost of collecting $1 of custom duties at Tampa was only 4 3-10 cents. It was also shown by the board of trade at Tampa that the eight ports named had received appropriations from the government aggregating more than $20,000,000, while the entire appropriation to Tampa bay, from the birth of the government down to the present time, had amounted only to $130,000.

The United States government in 1896-97 had a survey made of Tampa bay by the engineering department with the view to ascertaining the cost of opening a twenty-four-foot channel to the gulf of Mexico. The engineering department reported that a twenty-four-foot channel could be opened at a cost of $336,000, and further reported that in view of the history of these waters, the cost of maintaining that depth, after it had been attained, would amount to nothing.

The business passing through the port of Tampa for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was, in round numbers, $18,100,000.

These facts not only surprised the committee, but were a revelation to a great many of the distinguished delegates, who were present as members of the fishery congress. For both commercial purposes and purposes of defense Tampa bay occupies an extremely important position on the gulf coast, and its importance as one of our great ports must inevitably be widely recognized and appreciated after its true character is understood.

The committee on rivers and harbors is one of the most important, if not the most important, committee of the house and its members are always among the leaders in shaping national legislation.

This committee left Tampa Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock by special train for Pensacola and made while here a most agreeable impression upon the people of Tampa. The committee was given an excursion by President Plant, of the Plant steamship line, on one of the magnificent ships of that line (the Olivette) down the bay and out into the Gulf of Mexico.

Your correspondent desires to predict that the time is not far distant when, from every commercial consideration, as well as others no less important, the government will open a highway to the sea of thirty feet in depth from Tampa.

GEORGIAN.

Restricting the Cotton Area.

Editor Constitution—The restriction of the acreage of cotton, by legislative enactment, in the cotton states, may appear to be too arbitrary. But it would not be more so than the prohibition of the liquor traffic, or restriction of personal liberty in many other items, now regulated by law. Why not impose a tax of $5 per acre on every acre planted, in excess of five acres to the plow? Intensive cultivation would then be adopted and the crops would supply the demand at fair prices. Diversified products would result in the cotton states, such as manufactures, mining, etc.

H. B. GRACE.

Graceville, S. C., January 26, 1898.

By Whom Elected?

Editor Constitution—How will judges and solicitors be elected under the new law? Will each district elect its own officers?

G. W. CHAMLEE.

Canton, Ga., January 27, 1898.

The judges and solicitors will be elected, not by the districts they are to represent, but by the electors of the whole state. The matter of their selection, however, will be arranged by the party authorities, either by circuit conventions or by the state convention, paying respect in each instance to the wishes of the delegates from the circuit concerned, as is done in the selection of delegates to national conventions.

Prosecuting the Jews.

Editor Constitution—Why are the French persecuting the Hebrews. Is it for political or religious causes, or both?

READERS.

Ringgold, Ga., January 28, 1898.

It is a survival of the ancient antipathy between Christian and Jew, which is brought about by political conspirators for selfish purposes. In the present instance, the enemies of the existing government in France are fanning up this prejudice in the hope that the government will fall and a change be thus brought about.

THE PASSING THRONG.

To the far Isle of Man in the Irish sea Georgia's reputation for wonderful mineral resources has gone and today one of the leading gold miners of that mineral island is in Atlanta to investigate the gold wealth of that state. Mr. E. Martin, a pure-blooded Manxman, such as you meet in Hall Caine's books, is at the Leland. Mr. Martin has been in the city for several days and has been quietly looking into the situation. In a few days he will go to north Georgia to prospect and if pleased with the evidences of gold he will locate in Georgia. Mr. Martin talks interestingly of his home. He says that the Isle of Man is one of the most interesting places in the world. The people there all have a peculiar individuality, and he says they make a very interesting study. Mr. Martin says that Hall Caine portrays the Manxman's character well in his books dealing with that people.

Mr. W. H. Hix, a prominent horse dealer of Macon, has been in the city several days buying horses. Mr. Hix was formerly connected with the Macon and Birmingham railroad, but left that road to enter the stock business with his father. In speaking of the remarkably fine trade of the present season Mr. Hix said:

"Our business in Macon has been unusually good. We have sold more stock than ever before and I am glad to say that it is still looking upward. We supply south Georgia with stock and this makes our trade good especially at this time of year."

Atlanta's horse dealers complain that there has been little doing in the business this season. They say that many buyers have been here, but the trading has not been brisk and lively.

Henry R. Semon, the fat and jolly manager of the Henry R. Semon Extravaganza company, is at the Kimball. He has made a contract to play two weeks in Atlanta.

Hon. W. A. Dodson, the popular representative who was the author of several important bills which passed the house at the last session, is at the Kimball. Mr. Dodson came up from Americus yesterday and will be here several days. He was speaker pro tempore of the house of representatives and made an able presiding officer. He will make the race for the presidency of the next senate and his friends say he will easily win.

Mr. W. H. Moore, the wealthy capitalist of Nashville who has interested thousands of dollars in Georgia gold mines, is at the Kimball. Mr. Moore came to Atlanta on his way to Canton in Cherokee county. He has several large mines there and pays them occasional visits. He with a number of other capitalists have formed a company to establish one of the largest chlorination plants in the world. Mr. Moore is convinced that this is the only way to successfully and profitably work the mines of Georgia.

SCRAP COLUMN OF GEORGIA INCIDENTS

The Douglas Breeze uses German text for its editorial headings.

How It Sounds.

Says The Macon County Citizen: "Governor Candler—it sounds well."

Long articles will no longer be accepted by The Brunswick Times. Its contributors will have to space themselves.

The Early County News returns for contributions from the butcher pen—they taste better than those from a steel pen or a goosequill.

The Editor Is in the Swim.

Tattnall Journal: The Journal has secured the services of an accomplished young lady as correspondent, who will keep its readers well informed matters occurring in and around Ohoopee.

"Plant oats" is the advice of The Blakely News.

The Teacher in Georgia.

The Cordele Sentinel thus encourages the teacher in Georgia:

"In politics the teacher is invincible. The experience he has learned of human nature in the schoolroom makes him a commander and manipulator of men. In after years when he has laid aside the rod to assume the statelier robes of some civil office, his knowledge of men acquired in the schoolroom serves him to a better purpose and gives him the go on his less accomplished opponent in the study of men. Every obstacle falls before the wielder of the birch and rod. Witness the remarkable success even at this early date of Allen Candler, who in years not so long passed was a typical Georgia pedagogue. Witness the alacrity with which the people rallied to ex-Governor Northen, one of the foremost teachers of the state in his time. There seems to be an inspiration and an influence about the teacher in politics that cannot be overcome. In matters political he stands pre-eminently successful in politics. You need only to have been a teacher. There is a record of unbroken success. Allen Candler was once a Georgia pedagogue, a teacher of ideas. Examine the record of the teacher in politics and few will there be to assume the courage of opposing him for any office.

In Candler's Presence He Means.

Schley County News: Everybody is at home in his presence.

Dublin Dispatch: A lukewarm democracy in Laurens county means victorious populism.

The Handsomest Man in Ocilla.

Tifton Gazette: Judge J. W. Hanlon, the handsomest man of Ocilla, also editor and proprietor of The Dispatch of that place, spent Tuesday last in our city. He brought and carried back quite a "turn" of job work that was turned out from The Gazette job office.

Dublin's taxable property is nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, and not a piece of it can be bought below a good valuation.

Mr. W. T. Christian is now the editor of The Cordele Herald.

A Fortunate Editor.

Sylvania Telephone: Our printer has an old blue hen that he has to get up of a morning and hold the lamp for her to see how to get on her nest to lay. She lays him an egg every morning in time for his breakfast.

Dr. J. H. Hand, of Blakely, was united in marriage to Mrs. Rossie Albert, of Quincy, Fla., on Wednesday, the 19th instant, in the latter city.

Making Use of a Son-in-Law.

Talbotton New Era: There is a negro in the county who under other circumstances might have figured as one of the world's most successful financiers. He had rented a farm and came to see Mr. T. H. Persons about "running" him. He is, by the way, one of the old Persons servants. The negro was modest in his wants. He wanted a mule, which of itself was all right, but he said he had very little corn. His meat, too, he said, was scarce. Mr. Persons told him he did not see how he could rent land, buy a mule, buy corn and groceries and pay out in a year. "But, boss," he said, "you see I won't need no groceries. I've done hired out my son-in-law and have agreed to take his wages in groceries." So he got the mule and the corn he will need.

The directors of the Monroe cotton mill recently authorized the payment of a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend on February 1st, about which time the stockholders will receive it.

Honoring a Pastor.

Rev. J. H. Patton, pastor of the Presbyterian church, of Marietta, will leave the first of next week for New York, where he will take steamer for a trip through Europe and the holy land, and will be gone about three months. His brother, Rev. Mr. Patton, of Decatur, Ga., will accompany him. He has provided for services during his absence, some of his brother preachers from other towns and cities will fill his pulpit each Sunday. In view of Mr. Patton's departure, the members of his congregation gave him a reception at the residence of Dr. P. R. Cortelyon on Thursday night.

It Does Look This Way.

"It begins to look," observes The Albany Herald, "that nobody cares to run up against the 'one-eyed plowboy' for governor."

Augusta Chronicle: Without a doubt, the next governor of Georgia will be Allen D. Candler, of Hall.

Incident Related by Judge Harris.

LaGrange Reporter: Judge Sampson W. Harris came down from Carrollton Monday on business, and while here talking to a crowd of gentlemen, among whom was a representative of The Reporter, he related a story of the late war which is full of pathos, and from it sprung a friendship the ties of which will never be broken.

Judge Harris said: "I had been severely wounded before the surrender at Appomattox and at the close of the war the yankees put me aboard a steamer and sent me to Savannah. I was still suffering greatly from my wound and had to be lifted about, being unable in any way to help myself. Upon my arrival in Savannah I was carried from the boat by a negro and laid upon the sidewalk, where I was left. Many people passed me by, only turning their heads for a moment and then passing on. I lay there without a cent in the world, friendless and several hundred miles from home. The heat of the sun was terrible and I had begun to think that my hours were numbered.

"Presently I noticed a man dressed in a confederate artillery uniform looking at me. He came up to me and questioned me about my condition. I told him my name, etc., and informed him that I was very anxious to get home. He said that there were five or six thousand confederate wounded and sick in the city and they were all waiting to be carried home by a small boat which the Yankees were running between Savannah and Augusta, and which could only accommodate about one hundred men and was making two trips a week." The judge added that the railroads were all torn up, telegraphic communication was cut off altogether and no message could be sent home. He continued by saying: "The sympathetic soldier, realizing that it would not do for me to be left there, told me that he had met up with a friend a day or two before who had loaned him enough money to hire a wagon, in which he and several comrades were going to make the trip to Waynesboro, 100 miles distant, where they could go home by rail. 'Now,' said the brave artillery man, 'I want you to take my place in the wagon and I will walk.'

"'What is your name?' I asked.

"'My name is Mark Hardin.'

"We made the trip to Waynesboro safely, Mark Hardin walking the entire way and looking after my wants, one whom he had never seen before, and I soon reached home."

"Judge Harris," asked a bystander, "is it probable that you will vote for Uncle Mark for secretary of state, isn't it?"

"Yes," replied the judge. "If necessary, I would crawl upon my knees from here to Atlanta for him."

A few tears were formed in the eyes of Judge Harris as he finished the little incident.

CANDLER GETS A CLEAR ROAD

Speaker Jenkins Follows the Others Out of the Race.

WRITES LETTER TO THE PUBLIC

Senator O. B. Stevens Announces for Commissioner of Agriculture.

TAYLOR FOR CONGRESS IN THE THIRD

Authoritative Statement from Warner Hill's Friends That He Will Go to the Senate and Make a Fight with Dodson for President.

One by one all those who have been mentioned as possible candidates for governor against Colonel Allen D. Candler have signified their intention not to make the race, and with the exception of Senator Berner, all have issued public statements to that effect. The latest to drop out is Speaker Hut Jenkins, who intimated when he was last here that he had received sufficient encouragement to warrant him in giving the matter serious consideration. Just what he did to ascertain the feeling of the public is not known, but he paid a short visit to Macon and other cities before he returned to his home in Eatonton. From there, and under date of yesterday, he caused to be printed in his home newspaper a plain personal declaration that he would not be a candidate.

This leaves practically a clear field for Colonel Candler and his callers at the capitol are already beginning to call him "governor." In some circles there seems to be an unaccountable disposition to talk mysteriously of bringing out a dark horse, but no one can be found who will admit knowing anything about it. A very prominent democratic official, who would have been closely associated with Mr. Terrell had the attorney general been a candidate, said yesterday:

"I have been approached once or twice with the suggestion that it might still be possible to defeat Colonel Candler's nomination by bringing together the friends of all the retired candidates and backing their united force with the influence of the state administration. But I have pointed out not only that it will be impossible to unite all these conflicting interests on one man, but that, as a matter of fact, most of the strength of those who have quit the race has already gone to Candler. With Terrell, duBignon, Pope Brown, Berner and Jenkins in the field, there was hope for all of them, because they kept votes from Candler, but as each one has followed the other out of it the chances of any one man making the fight have steadily diminished until it is now practically a walk-over. I think the object of those who are playing fast and loose at present or who are still hesitating what to do are simply trying to impress Candler with their own importance with a view to filing some sort of a claim on him after election."

Speaker Jenkins's Letter.

The public communication in which Speaker Jenkins announces that he is not a candidate for governor was sent to the Eatonton Messenger, and reads as follows:

"Mr. Editor: Some of the newspapers of the state have been kind enough to mention my name in connection with the race for governor, and many of my friends have urged me to become a candidate for governor, and I feel that it is due both to myself and the public that I should say whether or not I will be an aspirant for this high office.

"I freely confess that I have seriously considered contesting for it and had I been in a physical condition such as would have authorized me to make the race, I would have done so, but my physical condition until recently has been of such a character that I did not know whether I could do so. The delay brought about by this state of affairs has caused me to lose so much valuable time that I now feel, if for no other reason, it would be unwise for me to make the race.

"I recognize also that this should be a year of harmony among democrats; that all bitterness engendered by the last great struggle should be forgotten and forgiven, save in the lessons that it taught us. There are but two parties in Georgia—democrats and republicans. The democratic party, fostering all of the interests that would be of benefit to our people and the republican inimical to every institution dear to Georgians.

"I think the Chicago platform of the democratic party is broad enough for all democrats to stand upon. It is the concentrated wisdom of democratic thought. I stand upon that platform and am willing to devote all my time and such talents as I may possess to the furtherance of the principles and doctrine contained in it.

"I would not like to see any democrat outlawed or proscribed who differed with the party upon the financial question. Those who so differed are a part of the party and had a right to differ with us and party custom, and it should be the effort of all true democrats, who love the party, its principles and its doctrines; who love Georgia and Georgians today; to those who have differed with us and who may still differ with us, that you are a part of us, that we respect your opinions, you are no less democrats than ourselves, and entitled to be heard in the councils of the party without discrimination or criticism.

"To my friends over the state who have so unselfishly pledged me their support and given me encouragement, I extend my most sincere thanks. I appreciate more than language can express their loyalty and friendship, and should it ever happen in the race of life that I could extend to them, or any one of them, the hand of friendship, it would be to me a labor of love. H. A. JENKINS."

Senator Stevens Announces.

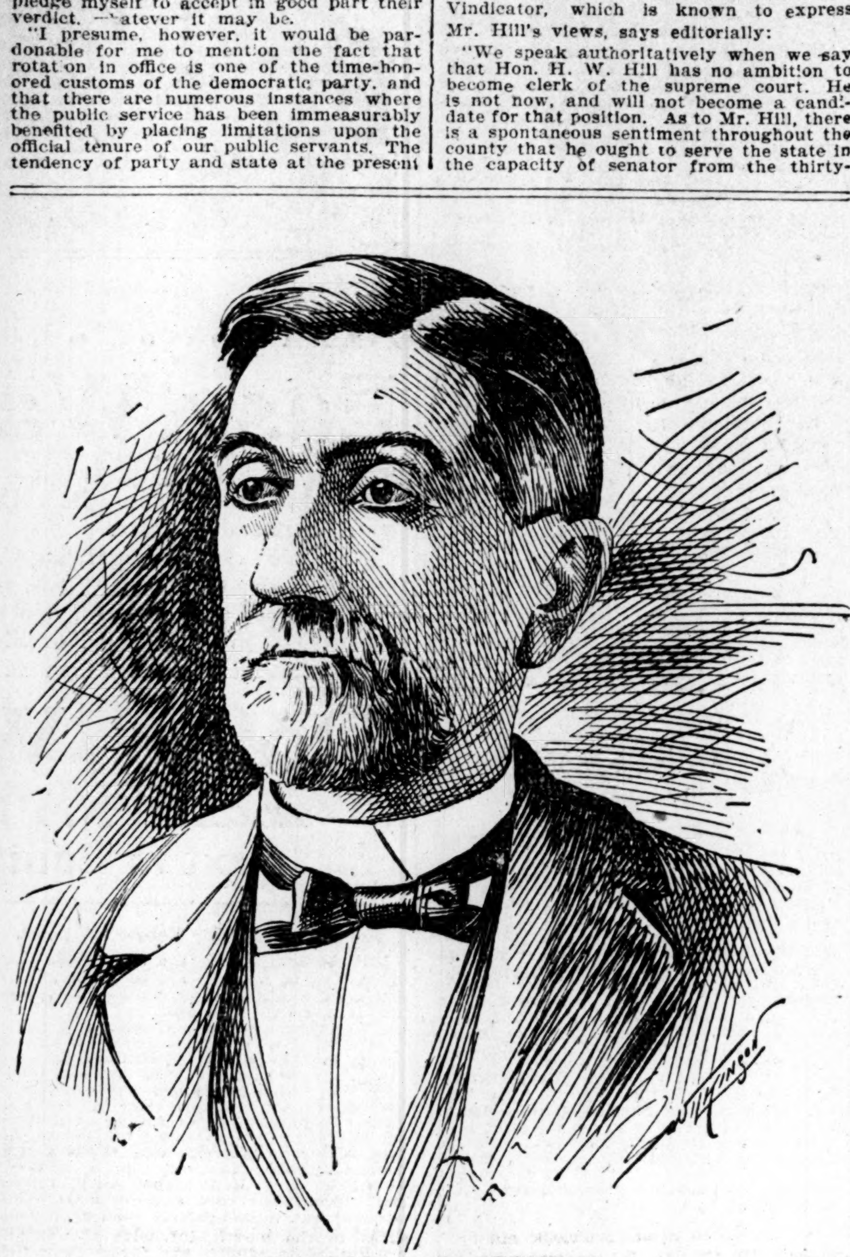
In this morning's mail the many friends of Senator O. B. Stevens throughout the state will receive the formal announcement of his candidacy for the office of commissioner of agriculture. Like its author, the letter is plain, terse and to the point. It is dated Dawson, Ga., January 25th, and reads as follows:

"Yielding to the solicitations of my friends and fellow citizens, the sincerity of whose partiality and preference I am not disposed to treat lightly, I have concluded to announce myself a candidate for the office of commissioner of agriculture, subject to the ratification of the state democracy in its party capacity. These pledges of support and expressions of confidence have come from every section of the state, and impress me as being so representative in character as to fully justify this announcement. It is needless to say that I am duly grateful for these indications of appreciation and assurances of support, and that however the issue may result, I shall at least feel myself honored by the consideration thus shown me.

"In giving formal publicity to my candidacy, I desire to state that I am actuated by no feeling of personal antagonism toward my honorable competitors, and if in my power to prevent it, no unpleasant personalities nor irritating issues shall be injected into the campaign. I shall use all honorable means in promoting my candidacy, having done which, I shall be perfectly willing for the people to pass upon my claims as their partiality and judgment may incline them, and in advance pledge myself to accept in good part their verdict, whatever it may be.

"I presume, however, it would be pardonable for me to mention the fact that rotation in office is one of the time-honored customs of the democratic party, and that there are numerous instances where the public service has been immeasurably benefited by placing limitations upon the official tenure of our public servants. The tendency of party and state at the present time seems to be still more in this direction, and beneficial results are the consequence. Therefore in entering this race, I do not feel that I ought to be regarded as a trespasser, as it is the right of every good democrat to submit his claims and aspirations to the party for approval or rejection, and his duty to abide its verdict, and this is all I presume to do.

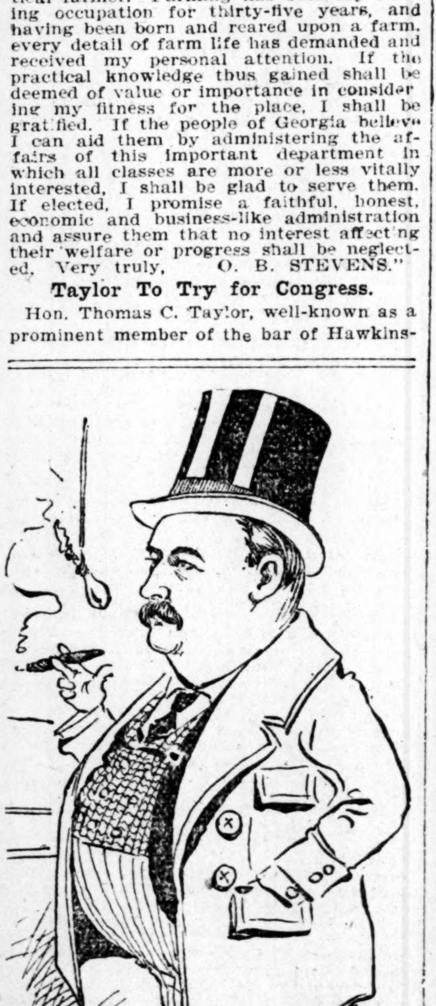
"Regarding my qualifications for the office of commissioner of agriculture, I may be pardoned for saying that I am a practical farmer. Farming has been my leading occupation for thirty-five years, and having been born and reared upon a farm, every detail of farm life has demanded and received my personal attention. If the practical knowledge thus gained shall be deemed of value or importance in considering my fitness for the place, I shall be gratified. If the people of Georgia believe I can aid them by administering the affairs of this important department in which all classes are more or less vitally interested, I shall be glad to serve them. If elected, I promise a faithful, honest, economic and business-like administration and assure them that no interest affecting their welfare or progress shall be neglected. Very truly, O. B. STEVENS."



SENATOR O. B. STEVENS.

The Distinguished South Georgian Who This Morning Announces His Candidacy for the Office of Commissioner of Agriculture.

Taylor To Try for Congress.



HON. THOMAS C. TAYLOR,

He Will Make the Race Against Representative Lewis for Congress in the Third District.

Hon. Thomas C. Taylor, well-known as a prominent member of the bar of Hawkinsville, spent yesterday in Atlanta and in casual conversation among his friends announced that he would enter the race for the democratic nomination for congress from the third congressional district against Congressman Lewis.

"I have not as yet issued my formal announcement," said Mr. Taylor yesterday, "but will do so very soon. I have determined to make the race and shall go in for a very active campaign."

Mr. Taylor is a native of Houston county, in the third district, but he has lived for the past twenty years in Hawkinsville. He has for many years taken an active part in upholding the democratic standard in his district, and in the campaign of 1892 was selected to speak at Cordele in the place of Speaker Crisp, who was booked for an address there and who could not be present on account of a conflicting engagement in New York. So far this is the first announcement of opposition to Congressman Lewis, but it is reported that Hon. Allen Fort, of Sumter, and Hon. Charley Gray, of Houston, also contemplate making the race. Hon. Pope Brown, also of Pulaski, will not be a candidate for congress, but his friends want him to come back to the legislature next year.

Warner Hill for the Senate.

Another interesting piece of political news which reached town yesterday was the apparently authorized statement that Warner Hill would be a candidate for the senate from Meriwether county, and that, if elected, he would run for the presidency of the upper house. This had been talked of before, but the rumor was sidetracked by a report that Mr. Hill would be a candidate for clerk of the supreme court against Z. D. Harrison, the present incumbent. His friends now, however, place him squarely in the race for the senate, and yesterday's issue of The Greenville Vindicator, which is known to express Mr. Hill's views, says editorially:

"We speak authoritatively when we say that Hon. H. W. Hill has no ambition to become clerk of the supreme court. He is not now, and will not become a candidate for that position. As to Mr. Hill, there is a spontaneous sentiment throughout the county that he ought to serve the state in the capacity of senator from the thirty-sixth district. His friends, and their name is legion, claim that it would be an easy matter to unite on him if he could be induced to allow his name presented. All acknowledge his eminent qualifications for the place and the other three counties would cordially support him. We believe all shades of political opinions would gladly support Mr. Hill. The state needs Mr. Hill in its senate and Meriwether is anxious to honor him by giving to him her solid support. She will do it if he will but say the word."

There have been many intimations of opposition to Mr. Dodson for the presidency of the senate, but this is the first announcement at all authentic that the energetic young Sumter county man would have a fight for the place. While he was speaker pro tem. of the house during the last legislature Mr. Dodson showed an ability as presiding officer which won him strong support, and he has followed the advantage so gained up with a vigorous canvass of the entire state. His friends have all along claimed that he was as good as elected, and it will be news to most of them that Mr. Hill intends to make the race.

BASEBALL NINES WERE IN COURT

Judge Andy Acts as Umpire—Result of the Investigation.

Judge Andy acted as umpire between the Wild Eagles and the West Side High Flyers yesterday afternoon. Sixteen members of the two baseball clubs were before the recorder and the charge against them was using a lot belonging to the Atlanta university as a diamond without the consent of the owners.

The sixteen little negro boys formed a semi-circle around Judge Andy's desk and looked as solemn as if they had all been caught out on a fly.

One of the professors of the university stated that he had no desire to see the boys fined, but he merely wanted them kept off the property of the university.

"Boys," said Judge Andy, as solemnly as does a sure enough league umpire calling strikes, "boys, which would you rather do, stay off that lot or go to the stockade?"

"Stay off that lot," they all chimed in chorus.

"If I let you go," continued the recorder with the same funereal tone to his voice, "will you promise never to go on that lot again?"

"We won't go on that lot no more," the crushed baseballists cried out again in chorus.

"Then you can go."

And the Wild Eagles and West Side High Flyers filed out of court, each feeling as happy as if he had stolen a base.

THE BULLETIN IS COMPLETED.

Experiment Station Is Ready with Its Cotton Report.

Bulletin No. 37 of the Georgia experiment station, showing the results of a series of tests and experiments, is now ready and will be sent to any one on application. The bulletin is a very interesting document and will prove of great benefit to those interested in agriculture.

The bulletin contains the director's report of the 1897 tests of twenty-one varieties of cotton, including Jackson's African limbless, which created a stir some time ago.

MAJOR LEYDEN IS NO BETTER.

There Was No Perceptible Change in His Condition Yesterday.

The condition of Major A. Leyden, who is ill at the Leyden house, was unchanged yesterday. He seems to be resting very well and his condition is not nearly so serious as it was a number of weeks ago.

The picture of Major Leyden published in The Constitution yesterday morning was made from a photograph taken when he was serving in the confederate army, and consequently does not correctly portray his present appearance.

Why Don't You take Browns' Iron Bitters?

LAW AND POLITICS VERY MUCH MIXED

Savannah's Municipal Fight Comes Before the Supreme Court.

DU BIGNON FOR COMMISSION

City Attorney Adams Argues the Side of the Councilmen.

BOTH READ A TON OF LAW BOOKS

Question Is One of the Right To Try the Commission—No Individual Charges Mentioned.

SAVANNAH'S famous municipal contest monopolized the supreme court session of yesterday and the justices and advocates, with the baker's dozen of spectators, were treated to a jangle of law and politics which required a mind trained to such scenes to appreciate and comprehend.

The facts of the case have so recently been rehearsed before the last legislature as to necessitate very little mention to refresh the minds of The Constitution's readers. In the Savannah municipal elections of last year the Liberal Club, whose mayoralty candidate was Hon. Peter Meldrim, triumphed over the Citizens' Club. The victorious faction at once attempted to oust the Citizens' Club, which was represented by the officials of the fire, police, water and other departments. This was to be accomplished by charges preferred against Chief McGuire, of the fire department, specifying drunkenness and other misconduct. The commissioners claimed the right to try their own employees, placed McGuire on the stand and acquitted him. Then the Liberals, after a futile attempt to smash their opponents by means of bills in the legislature, accused the commissioners of misconduct in retaining officials proven to be incompetent and unfit for office, and proposed to try them on that charge.

But the commissioners made the contention that they were, equally with the mayor and council, a part of the city government and not amenable to the latter. Judge Sweat signed an injunction forbidding the Liberals from proceeding with such a trial until their authority to do so had been clearly demonstrated. The issue was argued before Judge Falligant by Messrs. duBignon and Lawrence for the defendants, who were sustained by the court. The fight now before the supreme court is on an appeal from this decision.

The interest in the case is very general and it was expected that a large audience would be present to hear the argument, but for some reason this failed to materialize, and few more than those directly interested in the outcome of the case were present when the court convened. Hon. Fleming duBignon and Mr. A. A. Lawrence represented the Citizens' Club, otherwise the commissioners, while the mayor and council had Mr. Samuel B. Adams present to protect their interests.

The first move came from Mr. duBignon, who wanted the case dismissed. Justices Little, Lumpkin and Fish were on the bench, and after a short consultation, they decided to let argument proceed so that they might be more fully informed on the exact status of the case and the claims of the respective parties before rendering a decision. The attorneys on both sides kept the porters busy bringing ponderous legal volumes, and then began to unroll manuscripts of a forbidding aspect. This formidable array frightened those who have been courageous enough to remain, and when argument opened those present settled down to a long siege. Both Messrs. duBignon and Adams submitted authorities innumerable and delivered speeches which comprehensively covered the ground of each side. The contest was purely legal and no personal characters were brought forward. Much progress was made in the multitudinous details attending the contest and at the close of the respective arguments the attorneys present complimented both gentlemen on the ability with which they had presented the cause of their clients.

The decision of the supreme court will finally dispose of this vexed question, and when it is rendered all those involved will breathe a sigh of relief, for it has been a matter of suspense ever since the two factions locked horns, many months ago.

THE PLAINTIFF WINS THE CASE.

Miss Della Bagwell Gains Her Case Against the Consolidated.

The jury in Judge Berry's division of the city court of Atlanta on yesterday afternoon brought in a verdict of $2,500 in favor of Miss Della Bagwell against the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company. The case has consumed the entire week and has attracted considerable attention on account of sensational charges against the character of the plaintiff developed by the counsel of the defense.

The declarations in the case sets out that Miss Bagwell was a passenger on one of the cars of the street railroad company involved in a collision in October, 1895, and that she was severely injured internally by jumping to avoid danger; that she was a minor and that her injuries prevented her from carrying on her usual occupations, for which she sued for $5,000.

As a part of the defense one of the witnesses testified to facts tending to seriously damage the character of the plaintiff, the charge, however, being strenuously contested by the plaintiff, who regards the verdict as a complete vindication. Miss Bagwell was represented by Colonel P. H. Brewster and Albert Howell, Jr., of the firm of Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, and the street railroad company by Colonel John B. Goodwin and George Westmoreland. Another case arising out of the same collision and brought by the father of Miss Bagwell for the expense of her treatment and loss of her services, is still pending and will be tried next week in the city court.

AT THE THEATERS.

"A Man of Ideas," Roland Reed's new comedy, is the best comedy that he has yet produced. Reed furnishes the fun and Miss Rush the brightness. It was a stand-off last night as to which one furnished the greater quantity. In this new comedy Reed is more himself, and that is what the people want, judging from the way they called for him last night and forced him to make his annual speech. Mr. Reed is such a favorite in Atlanta that his curtain speeches are looked on by those who go to see him every year as a part of the performance, and a very pleasant part it was last night. "A Man of Ideas," by Sydney Rosenthal, is a bright, up-to-date comedy, not filled with impossible people and improbable situations. Every line contains the purest humor, and the funny, yet natural, situations are too numerous to mention. Miss Rush has a better and more prominent part than any of Reed's plays have yet afforded her, and this one is the better for it. Her gowns are truly beautiful. While it is true that Mr. Reed and Miss Rush would make any play all that could be asked, they are not the only ones in the company this year by any means. Mr. Reed has this year the best company that we have had in an Atlanta theater. Mrs. Myers, who has been with him for many years, is splendid. Charles S. Abbe has in the part of Cumberland Stein an excellent chance to display his ability. Sheridan Tupper and L. P. Hicks, as the two old men, are both excellent, and, in fact, all of the following cast are splendid in their different parts:

Fosco Wales, of New York, a great manipulator.. .. ..Roland Reed
Fred Olney, mayor of a growing western town.. .. ..Earle Browne
Cumberland Stein, a growing western youth .. ..Charles S. Abbe
Woodbird and Bramstoke, aldermen of the town aforesaid.. .. Sheridan Tupper .. ..L. P. Hicks
Leslie Gadsby, an imported stage director.. .. ..Owen Westford
Mr. Ox, architect and builder..Julian Reed
Mr. Pry, process server .. ..James Douglas
Kitty, the mayor's sister.. .. Maud White
Mrs. Olney, her mother .. .. ..Mary Myers
Aline, daughter of Wales .. Helen Keating
Grace Marvel, a widow .. ..Isadore Rush

"A Man of Ideas" is one of if not the best comedy of the season. It will be repeated at the matinee today, and "The Wrong Mr. Wright" will be the bill tonight.

—

The largest minstrel organization of America, Primrose & West's, will be seen Monday and Tuesday at the Grand.

The first part is said to be a most novel and artistic arrangement and the stage setting a beautiful creation from the brush of New York's best scenic artist.

The company is composed of the best talent available, both as to comedians, singers and specialists; certainly it cannot fail to give a more than ordinarily pleasing performance when headed by such well-known artists in their respective lines as George H. Primrose, George Wilson, Ernest Tenney and Manuel Romane.

The Quaker City Quartet, the musical blacksmiths, will introduce a new specialty. The Ben Mowatt trio of club singers, and the marvelous Seymours are announced as leading features of the olio.

The company is unusually large and is considered by these up-to-date managers to be the best company they have ever sent on the road.

—

The spectacular musical comedy, Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag," will be presented at the Grand shortly with all its gorgeous scenery, costly costumes and great cast of forty performers—exactly the same in every detail as presented in New York at Hoyt's theater, where it enjoyed a prosperous run of more than two hundred nights. Playwright Hoyt has never shown a more thorough knowledge of what makes the success of such a piece than in this production. It has been touched up and brought down to date. All the leading features which were great successes in the past have been retained, and a number of new and sensational ones have been added. New and catchy music has been bountifully supplied and the cast, although nearly perfect last season, has been materially strengthened by the addition of prominent artists.

Pretty Louise Rosa, who is a member of the company, is the talented daughter of Patti Rosa, so well remembered in past years. Miss Rosa has a remarkable contralto voice and will be heard to good advantage.

PAVING ON MARIETTA STREET.

Consolidated Makes a Proposition to Street Committee.

The street committee of city council met at the city hall yesterday afternoon and considered a proposition from the Consolidated Street Railway Company to lay belgian blocks between the tracks on Marietta street from North avenue to the city limits. This thoroughfare has long been in need of repairs and the railway company will lay new rails and put down new paving. President Woodruff offered yesterday to pay the entire expense of laying the pavement for a width of nineteen feet.

The committee made a proposition to Mr. Woodruff allowing him $700 with which to buy and lay the stone. He took the proposition under consideration and will report today. If the committee can get the money, this street will be repaired in the next few months.

A NECKLACE OF PEARLS

Is a beautiful possession. If a woman owns one, and if a single pearl drops off the string, she makes haste to find and restore it.

Good health is a more valuable possession than a necklace of the most beautiful pearls, yet one by one the jewels of health slip away, and women seem indifferent until it is almost too late, and they cannot be restored.

To die before you are really old is to suffer premature death, and that is a sin. It is a sin because it is the result of repeated violations of nature's laws.

Pain, lassitude and weariness, inability to sleep, dreadful dreams, starting violently from sleep, are all symptoms of nerve trouble.

You cannot have nerve trouble and keep your health. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the womb, the ovaries and the bladder are affected. They are not vital organs, hence they give out soonest.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, by building up the nerves and restoring woman's organism to its natural state, relieves all these troublesome uterine symptoms. In confirmation of this we, by permission, refer to the following women, all of whom speak from experience: MISS CELIA VAN HORN, 1912 Sharswood St., Philadelphia, Pa.; MISS GRACE COLLORD, 1434 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, O.; MRS. NEWELL, 50 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; MRS. ISABEL OBERG, 220 Chestnut St., Woburn, Mass., MRS. A. H. COLE, New Rochelle, N. Y., and many others

For special symptoms Mrs. Pinkham has prepared a Sanative Wash, which will cure local troubles. Give these medicines a trial.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., if you are not quite satisfied; you can address private questions to a woman.

AVARY MAY LEAVE HEALTH BOARD

It Is Probable There Will Be Another Vacancy.

WILL TALK BUT LITTLE

The Resignation May Be Tendered in a Few Weeks.

DR. ROBINSON IS OUT FOR THE PLACE

Good Deal of Canvassing Is Already Going On—Dr. Kennedy May Be in the Race.

FROM present indications there will soon be another vacancy in the local board of health. Dr. James C. Avary will probably be the next member to hand his resignation to the council. Dr. Avary will give few reasons for his intended step. When seen at his residence last night he had but little to say on the subject. However, he is seriously contemplating such action, and it is probable he will resign in the next few weeks.

It was generally known all day yesterday that Dr. Avary was contemplating resignation, and the friends of Dr. W. C. Robinson are already urging him for the position. A good deal of canvassing is going on, notwithstanding the resignation of Dr. Avary has not even been prepared.

As to whether they will succeed is speculative. It is probable Dr. J. P. Kennedy will also be spoken of for the position. His experience with the recent smallpox and yellow fever epidemics, and his ability as a practitioner, makes him entirely qualified for the position.

Dr. Avary has been a member of the board of health for a long number of years, and has been one of the city's most valuable public servants. He is well posted in all medical affairs, has the confidence of the general public, and influence will be brought to bear on him to remain with the board.

It is probable, however, that Dr. Avary will hand his resignation to the council in the next few weeks.

NECKWEAR.
A NEW LINE OF
ASCOTS,
PUFFS,
STOCKS,
For Men and Women in the Popular Colo
THE GAY CO.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY
FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

An aid to WOMEN.
A help to MEN.
It counteracts the dangers of the Season and preserves the health during the Winter.
Send for illustrated pamphlet to
DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

ALL orders for these goods will be filled direct from Rochester, N. Y., by the Potts-Thompson Liquor Company, of this city.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT KAMPER'S"

"Kornlet"
"Ruby" Corn
AND
Succotash

Just like Fresh Corn and Beans from the garden.

Many

people say that they don't eat canned corn! Why? Because the market is flooded with trash, in many cases unfit for food. Corn don't taste right when it's artificially sweetened, when it's artificially bleached, when it's artificially made tender by chemicals. Of course people of fastidious tastes cannot eat it.

"Ruby" Brand

has none of these objections. It is canned just like it grows—young and tender, sweet and palatable. You eat it once, you want it again. It's worth more money, but we're selling it at $1.50 per dozen.

THE BEST TEA AND COFFEE STORE,
79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

24 HOURS
ATLANTA
TO CHICAGO
PULLMAN VESTIBULE
SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.
(EVANSVILLE ROUTE)
THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST
For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address
D. H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern
S. L. ROGERS, Trav. Passeng
ATLANTA, GA.

We Shall Sell All We Can

and get our money out. If's better than it looks: We shan't carry over any of this season's worry; nothing but new goods will be housed here when Autumn rolls around once more. You save seven dollars, or five, or two—whatever it is. We save the labor of packing away.

A Comprehensive, Enthusiastic, Inclusive, Interesting, Prodigious Reduction Sale.

33 1/3 Per Cent Discount

Men's Suits
Men's Overcoats
Derbies and Fedoras
Underwear.

Boys' Suits
Boys' Overcoats
Boys' Reefers
Underwear.

Liberal Discounts on Custom Tailoring.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Department

STORES
Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street.
Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets.
Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

... EISEMAN BROS ...

Our Only Store in Atlanta—15-17 Whitehall St.

THE RAILWAY MEN ARE CONFIDENT

They Laugh at the Claims Made by the Scalpers.

ALL THE ROADS ARE FOR BILL

Practically Every Line in This Country Has Joined in the Move.

IT WILL BE FAVORABLY REPORTED

The Interstate Commerce Commission Is Declared To Be Earnestly in Favor of Its Passage.

"THE representatives of the railroads are perfectly well satisfied that the anti-scalping bill will be favorably reported by the senate committee, as it was by the house committee," said Mr. S. H. Hardwick yesterday. He had just come in from Washington on the Southern railway's vestibuled. "If the impression exists that the railroads of the country are indifferent about the bill, it is a great mistake. Mr. George H. Daniels, of the New York Central, and Mr. George W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania, made leading arguments in favor of the bill because they were requested to speak for all the roads. Mr. Paul Morton, vice president of the Santa Fe; Mr. Truesdale, of the Rock Island, and the Southern Pacific and the Southern railway have taken a deep interest in the passage of the bill, but they are only a few of hundreds of lines which have petitioned congress to prohibit this business of scalping, not only because the roads are victimized by it but also because innocent people are duped and the business is full of fraud, forgery and misrepresentation."

Mr. Hardwick says that the interstate commerce commission does not desire to load the bill with an amendment to the interstate commerce act. The commission is for this anti-scalping bill, which it has advocated time and again in its recommendations to congress. So far as the commission is concerned, this anti-scalping bill stands by itself.

The brokers claim that they have just one less than a majority on the committee, and they hope to get a majority report in their favor. The railway men say that this is impossible, because more than a majority of the committee have expressed themselves freely as in favor of the bill.

As for the proposition to have the bill amended so that the roads shall be compelled to redeem unused parts of tickets on any other basis than by taking out the straight fare for the distance traveled, a majority of the senators are believed to be absolutely opposed to everything else on this line. As the bill stands, the redemption would be on this plan: Suppose the straight fare from Atlanta to New York was $25, and there was a round trip rate of $40. If a passenger were to buy a round trip ticket but on arriving at New York should decide not to come back the same way, he would be refunded $15, the difference between the straight fare and the round trip rate which he had paid. One or two congressmen have turned up who were in favor of making the roads refund in a case of this kind $20, or half the round trip rate. That would enable every man to be his own scalper. The senate will report the house bill as amended.

MILWAUKEE CASE DECIDED.

terstate Commerce Commission nded Promptly to Threat.

the interstate commerce commission decided the Milwaukee case. This mplaint brought by the Milwaukee of commerce three or four years inst some of the western roads. claimed that the Milwaukee and the Northwestern and other carvere discriminating against Milwau and in favor of St. Paul in the matter of grain and flour. Milwaukee saw that she had been losing her grain trade while St. Paul and Minneapolis had become great milling points.

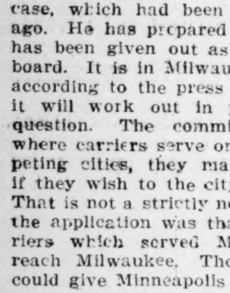
About two weeks ago the Milwaukee people, having become tired of waiting for a decision in the case, made a bluff about getting congress to investigate the commission and ascertain why such a long time was required to get action. This threat of an investigation by congress spurred up the commission and Commissioner Knapp got right to work on the case, which had been heard a long time ago. He has prepared his decision and it has been given out as the opinion of the board. It is in Milwaukee's favor in part, according to the press telegrams, but how it will work out in practice is another question. The commission admits that where carriers serve only one of two competing cities, they may reduce the rates if they wish to the city which they serve. That is not a strictly novel proposition, but the application was that some of the carriers which served Minneapolis did not reach Milwaukee. Therefore, these roads could give Minneapolis a better rate from common points in Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota than Milwaukee had, although there were lines such as the Northwestern which reached both Minneapolis and Milwaukee from common points in one or more of these states mentioned. The roads which served both cities simply met the competitive Minneapolis rate made by the road or roads which did not reach Milwaukee, and did not reduce the Milwaukee rate correspondingly.

The commission condemns the reduction at Minneapolis which prevents the correction of what it terms an unjust relation of rates to the two places from common points of supply and indicates the basis upon which the rates should be readjusted.

It is also claimed that the carriers wrongfully charged higher rates on wheat than on flour from some of the shipping points.

The commission decides that in many instances and in varying degrees at different points the differentials in grain rates to Milwaukee above the rates in force to Minneapolis from shipping points on and south of the southern Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway give preference to Minneapolis and subject Milwaukee to unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage. That just and reasonable differentials in such rates would be obtained by applying the interstate distance tariff of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul or the Chicago and Northwestern to the short line raileage from the several points of shipment to Minneapolis and Milwaukee, and just and reasonable rates to Milwaukee would be made by adding differentials to rates from time to time in force to Minneapolis; that any higher rates to Milwaukee would be relatively unreasonable and unjust to that city. The commission further decides that any higher rate on wheat than on flour between the same points and on the same line is unjust discrimination and unlawful.

A Strange New Shrub that Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.—Free.



Mrs. James Young, Kent, O.

DISORDERS of the Kidneys and Bladder cause **BRIGHT'S DISEASE, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, PAIN IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISORDERS, DROPSY**, etc. For these diseases a **POSITIVE SPECIFIC CURE** is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful KAVA-KAVA SHRUB, called by botanists, the *piper methysticum*, from the Ganges river, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts **directly** on the Kidneys and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the diseased conditions.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., testifies in the *Christian Advocate*, that it completely cured him of Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him of Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years' standing. Many ladies, including Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, and Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md., testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this *Great Specific* for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by Mail **FREE**, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. *It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail.* Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 415 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Mention this paper.

A Shipment of Reindeer.

The government is importing 500 reindeer from Norway to be sent to Alaska for use in sending supplies over the mountains to the miners in the Klondike. These reindeer will arrive in New York early next month and will be shipped across to the Pacific coast by rail in cattle cars. The government has asked for bids and nearly all the transcontinental roads have put in bids. It will take twenty-five stock cars for the deer and five or six cars for forage and equipment, two baggage cars and two tourist sleeping cars for the attendants. The cars are to be hauled in one train from New York to Seattle or Portland.

Getting on Rapidly.

General Manager J. S. Negley, of the proposed Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina railroad, says that the company has purchased most of the material for the road, the locomotives for the Petersburg division are finished and ready for delivery, 100,000 ties have been contracted for and grading will soon begin.

At that rate the road will be in operation before the steel is laid.

THE INSURANCE FIELD.

Chicago fire underwriters have been stirred up for two weeks over the appointment of a real estate firm as agents for a fire company. The appointment was made by Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw, one of the leading firms in the city. The other underwriters protested. Mr. Goodwin was not disposed to make the appointment and general demoralization was threatened. However, on Wednesday Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw agreed to withdraw the appointment on the condition that any business written by the real estate men be allowed to stand. This was accepted.

Acting under instructions from Commissioner Campbell, of Michigan, the American Benevolent Association, the North American Benefit Association of Detroit, and the National Benefit Association of Saginaw have ceased doing a life insurance business, their articles not permitting them to write insurance. All will reorganize under the insurance law.

The marine insurance companies have been refusing risks on vessels passing through the Welland canal, owing to the dangers of navigation. Hoping to get the canal deepened, Montreal's board of trade has passed resolutions in favor of increasing the depth to thirty feet and lengthening the lock to 500 feet.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that Commissioner Crear will soon pass judgment upon underwriters' agencies, and that local agents are positive his decision will be in line with that of Superintendent Van Cleave's, of Illinois.

A Topeka special says it is believed there that the Mutual Life of New York and the Connecticut Mutual Life will, before the sixth trial of the Hillmon case is called next month, settle suit and reapply for a license in Kansas. The New York Life settled a few days ago and has been relicensed.

Paul Theegarten, manager of the St. Paul offices of the Germania of New York, has been transfered to St. Louis and will hereafter have charge of the business of the company in that city. Mr. Theegarten is succeeded in St. Paul by Henry Martin. The Germania's position in the St. Paul board has not yet been fully determined upon by the management.

Replying to statements of local and special agents in Kansas that the destruction of the Clarkson Rating Bureau will mean an increase of rates amounting to 50 per cent, Superintendent McNall says: "If the fire insurance companies doing business in Kansas raise the rates 50 per cent, they will be compelled to seek new fields for business. The people of Kansas shall not be imposed upon in this manner."

The Jewelers and Tradesmen's League of New York, organized in 1896, and considered one of the strongest of the assessment companies, doubled its mortuary call in January.

One of the prominent life managers stated yesterday that he could write $1,000,000 of new insurance within a week if his company would accept the applications for Klondike miners. Several of the life companies permit travel in Alaska, but refuse permission to engage in mining operations.

A press telegram says that it is apparent that the February meeting of the Tariff Association will likely prove lively. Violations of the commission rule are becoming very flagrant and members hitherto perfectly rigid in complying with the letter and spirit of the regulations are now making concessions to brokers to protect their business. The subterfuge of paying a high commission on non-rated business is becoming more common and the office which has done more than any other to milk the business from the books of fellow members is now almost openly bidding much higher than the permitted figure. The situation is making veteran local underwriters very uneasy and a crisis in February is expected by some of them. There has been hard and intelligent work put in for the Tariff Association by its officers, manager and committees, and they will leave no stone unturned to find a remedy for the present trouble. It must needs be drastic.

It is stated that the choice for the presidency of the Chicago Life Underwriters' Association will lie between George L. Wrenn, of the State Mutual Life, and Dr. Fuller, of the Washington Life, with the probabilities in favor of the election of the first mentioned at the annual meeting to be held next month. Mr. Wrenn is vice president of the association and makes a fine presiding officer. Dr. Fuller is a member of the executive committee and one of the most earnest supporters of the organization.

The compact commission at New Orleans has adjourned, after being in session a week. President Tupper, of the Southeastern Tariff Association, remained with the members for the entire conference. It is known that a proposition to expel the Home of New Orleans was about to be adopted when, as a result of Vice President Janvier's intercession, Mr. Sefton consented to again co-operate. The agents and many companies generally believe it would have helped the situation if the company had been summarily put out for its action in declining to send daily reports.

Small Blaze Tuesday.

An alarm from box 61 yesterday afternoon shortly before 6 o'clock called the fire department to 79 Courtland avenue where there was a small blaze. Only slight damage was caused by the fire before it was extinguished.

RUSSIANS RENOUNCE CZAR

Twelve Aliens Become Citizens of the United States.

FROM POVERTY TO FORTUNE

The Men Came Here Penniless and Are Now Making Money and Doing Well.

Czar Nicholas II, emperor of Russia, lost twelve of his subjects yesterday, when they renounced him as king and swore allegiance to the stars and stripes of the United States.

Judge Newman granted citizenship to the twelve men, who abjured all fidelity to the czar who rules their native country. For more than five years the Russians have been waiting for the moment which came yesterday. For more than five years they have longed for the time when they would be citizens of this free country and enjoy her protection. And when the twelve men left the custom house with their naturalization papers tucked away in their inside pockets, no happier subjects of Uncle Sam could have been found.

It took just three-quarters of an hour to enlarge the citizenship of America by twelve and to reduce the czar's subjects by the same number. The ceremonies of naturalization were very interesting. Picturesque by nature, these unique characters from the icy north presented much more interesting types of humanity because of the blending of the customs of the two nations in which they lived. That they were Russians any one could tell, but during their short residence here they have learned much that makes them Americans of a quaint sort.

All of the applicants were well educated, though many of them were mere boys when they left their native country. The men came here practically penniless and now they are well fixed financially. They were twelve striking examples of what grit and industry can accomplish.

Judge Newman was very strict in his examination of the applicants for citizenship. He made every man prove his capacity for citizenship and responsible parties had to swear to the character of each. Mr. M. Lichtenstein, the well-known Hebrew business man of the Russian colony, was the principal witness. He has served in this capacity in nearly all the courts of naturalization.

T. Weinberg was the first applicant to be examined. Morris Gershonovitz was the next applicant who wanted to abjure all allegiance to the czar. He said he was ten years younger when he came to America than he is now; that he is now thirty-three years old.

By far the most interesting man in the entire twelve was Jacob Simonoff, who is one of the most important personages in the Atlanta Russian Hebrew synagogue. Simonoff is the canter in the synagogue of the Russian Jews.

E. Lichtenstein is a brother of the witness. Charles was one of the first Russian Jews to settle in Atlanta. Morris Nay passed because Lichtenstein swore he had known him to be a good man in the old country, and after they had been here Nay had always been a first-class citizen. Joseph Golden passed. P. Wasserman said he came over when a boy thirteen years old. He went to school in New York and then came to Atlanta, where he attended the night school. M. Gritzman was also a minor when he came across the sea. He is now a big man. A. Rosenblume and A. Blumberg came over years ago. They attended school in New York and they made a foundation for their fortunes by peddling.

A sensation was caused among the Russians when Judge Newman affected to disbelieve the statement that D. Yalovitz was twenty-one years old.

"You don't look that old," said the judge.

"He's been looking just the very same age for seven years," chimed in several excited witnesses.

His easy and graceful answers to the judge's questions convinced the judge that Yalovitz had been born several years, so he was sworn in as a citizen.

The oath of allegiance which each man had to take was as follows:

"I do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God that I will support the constitution of the United States; that I do solemnly renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly the allegiance and fidelity which I in any wise owe to Nicholas II, czar of Russia, whereof I was heretofore a subject."

Judge Newman said that the twelve men were certainly the best lot of citizens he had ever sworn in. He complimented them on their intelligence and education.

MAY SEND THIS CHILD HOME.

Babe Left in Woods by Cruel Father May Leave Atlanta.

Little Render Fuller, who was deserted by his father in the woods some time ago, is still at the Home for the Friendless, where the unfortunate has been cared for since its narrow escape from a horrible death.

Bud Fuller, the child's father, is now serving a term in the chaingang for the desertion of his offspring, and there is no one to take care of it. The Fullers came here from Meriwether county and the officials here believe it is the duty of that county to take care of the baby.

Mrs. Nelson, president of the Home for the Friendless, called on Mayor Collier in his office yesterday morning, and wanted some disposition made of the child. She said the little outcast has an incurable disease, and that the Home is not the proper place for it. Mayor Collier favors sending the baby back to Meriwether county and it is probable this will be done.

The germs of consumption are everywhere.

There is no way but to fight them.

If there is a history of weak lungs in the family, this fight must be constant and vigorous.

You must strike the disease, or it will strike you.

At the very first sign of failing health take Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

It gives the body power to resist the germs of consumption.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

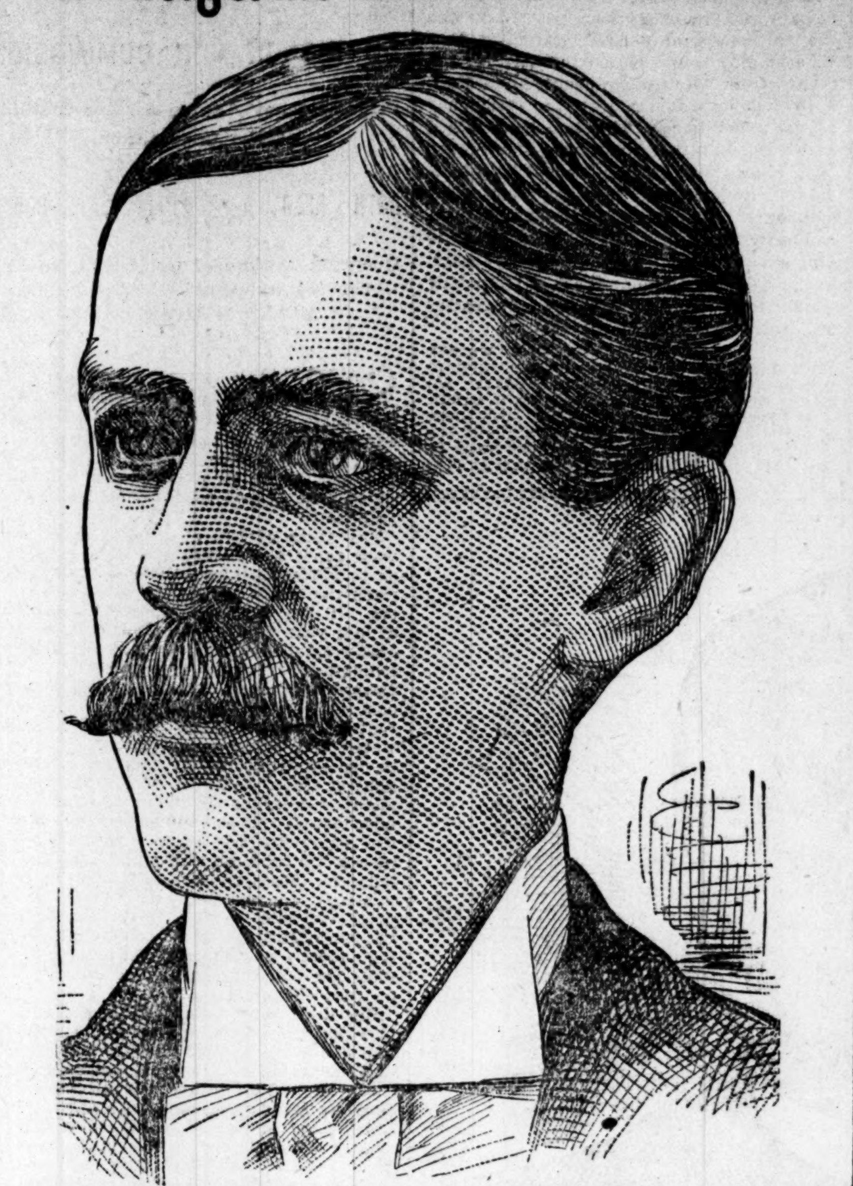
'NEW YEAR'S" RESOLVE

That we will buy what we eat where we can get the best and at the lowest prices.

ATLANTA MARKET CO
13 North Broad Street.

THE MAYOR OF LYNN.

Paine's Celery Compound Never Fails to Invigorate Him When Worn Out.



Mayor Ramsdell is again mayor of Lynn. Two years ago he was elected by the combined people's party, democratic and citizens' reform party. He was again nominated by acclamation by the democrats to succeed himself as mayor of the busy modern city, and was again elected by a rousing majority last month.

Mayor Ramsdell's present high position is the legitimate reward of his ability and his fearlessness in defending his opinions. He has never hesitated to declare his convictions in public, nor has he been slow to espouse the cause of the shoemakers and other wage earners. In 1894 he was candidate of the people's party for congress. A hard worker, a conscientious official, Mayor Ramsdell has more than once been pushed to the limit of his strength. At such times of extreme nervous tension and overwork, he has saved himself from breaking down by taking Paine's celery compound.

Mayor Ramsdell's honest opinion of this great remedy cannot be mistaken by any one who reads his letter that follows:

"Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

"Gentlemen—A previous experience with Paine's celery compound, as a restorer of exhausted energy, induced me recently to take it again, the many duties of the mayor's office having taxed my slight physical resources greatly. I made no mistake. In one week I found my appetite improved, the feeling of weariness disappearing, and my nerves becoming steadier. Paine's celery compound has thus been a friend in time of need, and I like to say a word for a friend. Truly yours,

"WALTER L. RAMSDELL.

"November 5, 1897."

In every city, in business houses, banks, newspaper offices—wherever the friction of worry is wearing out the nerves and reducing the nutrition of the body, Paine's celery compound is proving its inestimable value. It invariably insures sound sleep, and thus gives the overstrung nerves their natural rest; it corrects a constipated habit that so commonly goes with sedentary occupations, and frees the blood of poisonous humors, that at some time or other develop into grave disease.

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall Street.

$3,000 spot cash will buy the handsomest vacant lot on Capitol avenue; near in 50x200.

$3,000 cash will buy seven-room house, corner Ormond and Pulliam streets, new and up to date. One of the best shaded lots in the city.

$2,250 wil take a new 5-room cottage; well built; renting for $210 per year to a good tenantry. One-third cash. balance three years, 6 per cent. 75 Dodd avenue.

$1,250 will buy property renting to white tenants at $16 per month, 59 and 61 Humphries street.

18 acres five miles from city three-fourths mile of railroad station, 2-r. h., 12 acres under cultivation; $500.

17 acres three and three-fourths miles out, branch; $850.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

283 ACRES with old-time mansion, tenant houses, barns, etc., one mile from Marietta, on railroad; almost city property now, will be soon; easy terms and cheap. Manget & Manning, real estate, Marietta, Ga. jan15 tf sat

FOR SALE—One of the best plantations in Georgia, one and one-quarter miles from Sparta; contains about 2,000 acres; fine new residence, with waterworks and all necessary outbuildings; land the most productive in Hancock county. For prices and terms address R. A. Graves, real estate agent, Sparta, Ga. jan 23 10t

FOR SALE—CHEAP.
90x210 feet Peachtree street.
100x260 corner Ponce de Leon and Jackson streets.
75x140 feet North avenue.
No. 4 Hunnicutt avenue; improved.
No. 144 Spring street; improved.
No. 891 Edgewood avenue; 150x400; improved.
Apply to T. W. Baxter & Co., 210 Norcross building.

FINANCIAL.

A.—LIFE insurance policies bought for cash. T. J. Willison, 47 Blymer building, 614 Main, Cincinnati, O. oct31-182t

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Lovely cottage, south side. Call to see me. J. L. Harrison, city hall. jan28—4t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To sell 1-cent stamps, in good condition, at 2 per cent discount. The Sunny South, Constitution building. sat sun

WANTED—To buy a good piano and pay for it in board in monthly installments. Address B. B., care Constitution. jan28-2t

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—Two nicely furnished front rooms with excellent board and polite service at 124 South Pryor street. jan 27 2t thur sat

BOARDERS WANTED—Pleasant rooms and excellent table; rates reasonable. 134 Ivy. jan 26 5t

PERSONAL.

YOU CAN FIND Miss Cogswell's wrinkle cream and quinine tonic at Miss Nix's, 73½ Whitehall street. Cogswell tonic is a sure cure for dandruff and falling hair. sat sun

HOW TO BECOME lawful physicians, pharmacists, dentists or lawyers. Lockbox 196, Chicago. jan28—7t

DENTISTRY—All work free at Southern Dental college, opposite Grady hospital; small charge only for material used. College closes soon. jan28—7t

WANTED—Salesmen.

SALESMEN—For cigars; $125 a month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis. july 4 3-m

WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy 30 acres of land between Manchester and East Point for lowest cash price; must be close to the railroad. Cash for Land, Atlanta Constitution. sat sun

LADIES' COLUMN.

MISS NIX keeps a full line of manicure goods and hair goods; wigs and braids made to order. 73½ Whitehall street. sat sun

Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS,

51 Whitehall.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

FIRST CLASS MEN for house to house canvassing in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia; only those who can give bond for $100 need answer. Linderman & Co., 404 Gould building. jan 29 sat sun

WANTED—Boy with some experience to run coal and wood business. Apply 10 Moore street.

WANTED—Reliable and energetic agents for Atlanta, Columbus, Rome, Augusta, Savannah and territory adjacent thereto for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California. Both life and accident departments. None but first-class men need apply. Please send references with application. Special contract will be made with a good man for Atlanta and territory. Address R. L. Hyman, state agent, Macon, Ga. jan 27 2t thur sat

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Lady to learn new method of dress cutting and take position out of city. Apply 51 North Forsyth.

WANTED—Lady agents for dress goods and ladies' tailoring. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O. jan18-2m tues thur sat f h

WANTED—Young ladies for chorus traveling opera company; no experience necessary. Address by letter only. H. W. Semon, room 624, Kimball house.

WANTED—Ladies' suits to make. Prices the lowest to introduce our work. Best of reference. 45 Luckie street. jan 27 2t thur sat

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOM—Nicely furnished room. Water, gas and bath. First floor. 24 West Baker street.

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—To rent a first-class boarding house; very close in; on north side; will rent furnished or rent house and sell furniture. Address Thomas, care Constitution. jan28—3t

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street. jan13—1y

5 TO 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, one to ten years. I guarantee to save you money, no matter what price is made you elsewhere; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street. jan13—tf

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

LOANS MADE promptly; no commissions charged. Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., 811 Equitable building. nov 21 6m

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

MONEY TO LEND—Make liberal loans on diamonds, watches, etc., at lowest rates. I am never short on money. V. F. Pickert, No. 6 Whitehall street.

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments made to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on central business property in Georgia towns and on choice improved Georgia farms at 8 per cent, including commissions. jan28—tf

LOST.

LOST—$5 REWARD—One large white pointer dog, answers to the name of Mack; had on leather collar, with name of W. J. Smith cut in it. Return to J. D. Rhodes, No. 122 Decatur street, and receive above reward.

WILLINGHAM & CO

IN THEIR NEW HOME,
Corner Marietta Street and North Avenue.
Take Marietta Street Car at Postoffice and Get Off at Our Do
We are now prepared to fill any order for

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Mantels,

Stair and Turned Work, either in yellow pine or hard woods. Best equipped plant in the south. We make everything that can be made out of wood. Call and see for yourself.

Forty Second-Hand Wood-Working Machines for Sale.

WILLINGHAM & CO.,
jan23-1m Corner Marietta Street and North Ave. Phone 1020.

GEORGIA
PHONE 794
COAL
48 WEST ALABAMA ST.
CO

Best Jellico Lump, $4.00 ton
Best Jellico Nut, $3.50 ton
Alabama Nut Coal $3.00 per ton. Small Nut Coal for Stoves $2.50 ton.
48 West Alabama St.
Telephone 794.

An . . . Easy Way

To save money on beautiful wares is by walking. From other stores to this one. Bear in mind what you see Then come here and compare.
China elegance, sparkling Cut Glass, dainty Bric-a-Brac, exquisite Lamps, rich Onyx Goods, Bronzes and Statuary.
Special prettiness and values in decorated Dinner and Tea Sets.
Ditto in Cut Glass Novelties. These goods are superfine and worth a third more than we're asking.

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,

56 N. PRYOR ST
Next to Equitable Building.

Sheriff's Sales for February, 1898.

Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1898, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Fulton, state of Georgia, now in the city of Atlanta, formerly West End, and known as lots Nos. 3 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at a point on Robbins street 48 feet from the northeast corner of Robbins and Wells street, running thence west parallel with Wells street 180 feet to a 10-foot alley, thence north along the east side of said 10-foot alley 40 feet, thence east parallel with Wells street 180 feet, more or less, to Robbins street, thence south along the west side of said Robbins street 40 feet to the point of beginning, being the same land conveyed by J. W. Robbins to Lizzie J. Eubanks by deed dated August 15, 1887, recorded in S 3, 519. A deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office, for purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of Lizzie J. Eubanks to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Anna B. Woodward vs. said Lizzie J. Eubanks.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All those tracts of land lying and being in or near the city of Atlanta, and being part of land lot No. 55, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, described as follows: Commencing on the northeast corner of Haygood street and Fern avenue 100 feet and running back east the same width as front 120 feet to a ten-foot alley, and being known as lots Nos. 93 and 95, as per plat of auction sale of said property by Samuel W. Goode & Co., April 19, 1889. Also lot No. 89 of the same plat, fronting 50 feet on the east side of Fern avenue and running back 120 feet to a ten-foot alley. Also lot No. 50 of the same plat, fronting 50 feet on the west side of Fern avenue and Haygood street and running back 120 feet to another ten-foot alley. Also lot No. 49, fronting 50 feet on the east side of Sylvan avenue and Haygood street and running back east to a ten-foot alley. Also lot No 48, of the same plat, fronting 50 feet on the west side of Haygood street and Sylvan avenue and running back west same width as front along Haygood street 120 feet to another ten-foot alley. Also lot No. 96, fronting 50 feet on the west side of Violet avenue and Haygood street and running back west 120 feet along the north side of Haygood street to a ten-foot alley.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, part of land lot No. 52, of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the north side of East Fair street 57 feet west of Fort street, thence on Fair street west 44 feet, thence north 53 feet, thence east 44 feet, thence south 53 feet, thence east to the beginning point, being the south of East Fair end of the DeLoach lot, known as No. 370 East Fair street. Also, all that tract or parcel of land near the city of Atlanta, Ga., part of land lot No. 55, of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the northeast corner of Haygood street and Fairview avenue and running thence north along said Fairview avenue 100 feet, thence east 120 feet to a ten-foot alley, thence south along said alley 100 feet to Haygood street, thence west along said Haygood street 120 feet to corner of Fairview avenue, to point of beginning, being lots 45 and 47 of the subdivision of the Wright property, as per plat of auction sale of Samuel W. Goode & Co., April 19, 1889.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land, in the city of Atlanta aforesaid, known as lot No. 19, in the subdivision by the city of the old fair ground property, same fronts 69 feet on east side of Connally street and extending back east same width as front 142 feet, being in land lot 53, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of H. C. Peeples to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Germania Loan and Banking Company vs. said H. C. Peeples, a deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for the purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: In land lot No. 79, of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, in Atlanta, Ga., commencing on the west side of Plum street 324 feet south of North avenue, and running south along the west side of Plum street 107 feet, thence back west same width 200 feet parallel with Plum street, known as lots Nos. 7 and 8 of the Leftwich plat and as Nos. 98 and 102 according to the city numbers, Plum street, Atlanta, Ga. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Mary A. M. Dean to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of George S. Lacy vs. Mrs. Mary A. M. Dean.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: That tract of land lying and being in Fulton county, Georgia, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southwest corner of Fletcher and Windsor streets, running thence south along Windsor street one hundred feet, thence west one hundred and ten feet, thence north one hundred feet, thence east one hundred and ten feet to beginning point. Levied on as the property of C. E. Steele to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of J. B. Stewart vs. said C. E. Steele.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the city of Atlanta situated at the southeast corner of Leach and Emadel streets and running thence east 80 feet to Doray street, thence south along Doray street 88 feet, thence west 80 feet to Leach street; thence north along Leach street 88 feet to starting point; being lots 58 and 59 of plat of Leach property and part of land lot No. 110 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of W. R. Rowell to satisfy two fi. fas. issued from J. P. court 1026 district, G. M., in favor of Allice A. Scott Trans vs. said W. R. Rowell. Levy made by J. A. Parker, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: One farm lying in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, being the east half of land lot No. 65, bounded on the north by the lands of Mrs. O. Hape and W. C. Cash; east by lands of Elizabeth Mathews and B. F. Dodson, and south by lands of H. C. Stockdell; southwest by Central Railroad of Georgia, and west by lands of Mrs. O. Hape, being the same land owned and occupied by John B. Jackson, May 2, 1889. Levied on as the property of Martha Jackson, guardian of J. B. Jackson, by virtue of a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of C. B. Bennett vs. Martha Jackson, guardian of J. B. Jackson. Notice given as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta and part of land lot 46 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Georgia, more particularly described as commencing at a point on the north side of Highland avenue [illegible] feet west of Garfield place and running west on the north side of Highland avenue 60 feet and extending back north of a uniform width with front 180 feet, being known as lot No. 10 in block "A" of the subdivision of the L. B. Nelson property, as per plat in book J4, page 500, being the same property conveyed to Mrs. Beck by L. B. Nelson by deed recorded in K4, page 271 Levied on as the property of Charles G. Beck, executor of Mrs. Franke N. Beck, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Mrs. Mary S. Henderson vs. said Charles G. Beck, executor, etc.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described personal property, to-wit: One settee, 1 large lamp and table, 1 small lamp and stand, 3 parlor chairs, 1 vase, 1 parlor carpet, 1 large rug and 2 parlor pictures, 1 hatrack, 5 rockers, 1 carpet, 1 rug in reception hall, 2 lamps and stands and 3 pictures, 1 silver water pitcher, 1 corner lounge in two pieces, 1 Russian leather rocker, 1 rattan rocker and 1 center table and lamp, 1 leather lounge and 1 writing desk, 1 inkstand and cellars, 1 carpet and 3 Syria rugs, 1 mirror and 1 small cane rocker, 1 towel rack and 1 hall carpet, 1 oak center table, 1 oak dresser and 1 oak bed, 1 chiffonier, 2 mattresses and 2 pillows, 3 cane rockers, 1 carpet and 1 rug, 1 clothes basket, 1 rattan chair, 1 oak refrigerator, 1 lot chinaware, 1 oak sideboard, 1 oak table and cover, 8 leather dining chairs, 1 small oak table, 1 carpet, 1 chenille rug, shovel, tongs and poker with stand and base, 1 range and utensils, 1 table, 1 chairs, 1 walnut dresser, 1 walnut washstand, 1 single iron bed, 2 mattresses, bowl and pitcher, 1 carpet, 1 chair, 1 oak bed, 1 marble top dresser, 1 workstand, 1 single bed, 1 mattress, 1 spring, 1 basin and pitcher, 2 pictures, 1 bench, 1 basket, 1 heater furnace. The property can be seen at No. [illegible] Peachtree St. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. A. Collins to satisfy fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Bates-Farley Company vs. the Home bank of Atlanta, Ga., J. R. Collins, Mrs. E. A. Collins, A. P. Stewart and H. L. Middlebrooks.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated in land lot No. 11 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and known in the plan of the Ormewood Park Company property as lot No. 25 and part of lot No. 24, in block F, commencing on the west side of Essie avenue at a point 166½ feet north of Delaware avenue, thence north along Essie avenue 67 feet, thence west 194½ feet, more or less, to Palatine avenue, thence southerly along Palatine avenue 74½ feet, thence east 179 feet, more or less, to Essie avenue, the point of beginning. A deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of Charles E. Hawker, maker, and Ormewood Park Co., indorser, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Germania Loan and Banking Co. vs. said Charles E. Hawker, maker, and Ormewood Park Co., indorser.

JOHN W. NELMS, Sheriff.
January 7, 1898.
jan8 15 22 29 sat

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, No. 41 N. Broad St.

10-r. h., Whitehall St., G. and W.
9-r. h., Alexander St., G. and W.
9-r. h., W. Harris St., G. and W.
9-r. h., E. Cain St., G. and W.
9-r. h., S. Pryor St., water
8-r. h., S. Pryor St., water
8-r. h., E. Fair St., G. and W.
8-r. h., Whitehall St., G. and W.
8-r. h., Dodd Ave., G. and W.
7-r. h., Loyd St., G. and W.
7-r. h., Boulevard, G. and W., Feb 1.
6-r. h., Alexander St., G. and W.
6-r. h., Connally St., G. and W.
6-r. h., W. Kimball St., G. and W.
6-r. h., Crew St., G. and W.
6-r. h., Haynes St., G. and W.
6-r. h., Oak St., West End
6-r. h., Warren Place, G. and W.
6-r. h., Bass St., G. and W.
5-r. h., Antoinette St

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletin giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice.

JOHN J. WOODISDE,
The Renting Agent No. 50 Broad

CHARTERED BANKS APPROVE THE LAW

Banks Receiving Deposits Should Be Examined, Say the Bankers.

THE LAW SOON TO BE TESTED

Question Has Never Been Raised Before in Banking Circles.

BANK EXAMINER SPEER TALKS OF THE ACT

Bankers Say That Banks Receiving Deposits Should Be Examined. They Approve the Law.

THE injunction granted by Judge Lumpkin to keep State Bank Examiner Speer from examining private banks and the act passed by the legislature giving him that authority caused much discussion among the bankers yesterday.

The constitutionality of the act has been questioned and argument will be heard by Judge Lumpkin on the 12th of March. The following act, passed at the last legislature, is the one that has caused the trouble. The act is as follows and is self-explanatory:

"An act to provide for the examination of private banks by the bank examiner of the state, to compel the making of statements as now required of incorporated banks, to provide for punishment a penalty for failure or refusal to comply therewith, and for other purposes.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the passage of this act all person or persons, firm or firms, doing a banking business in this state, or advertising itself, himself or themselves as doing a banking business, shall be subject to an examination by the state bank examiners, and shall make reports as are now required of the incorporated banks.

"Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that all person or persons, firm or firms, doing such banking business or advertising to do the same, shall have stamped upon their tationery, letter heads and envelopes the following words: 'Not Incorporated.'

"Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, that the phrase 'banking business' used in this act shall be construed to mean the buying or selling, exchange, making collections or receiving deposits.

"Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, that for the failure or refusal to comply with the provisions of the first section of this act such person or persons, firm or firms, engaged in such banking business shall be liable to all the penalties imposed upon the incorporated banks, as provided for in the 1913 section of the code of Georgia; and for failure to comply with the provisions of the second section of this act such person or persons and the members of such firm or firms shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as prescribed in the 1039 section of the code of Georgia.

"Sec. 5. Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

"Approved December 21, 1897."

The constitutionality of the act will have to be settled in the courts, but the bankers at the head of the chartered banks are a unit on the question. They are all of the same opinion about the law and all express themselves as favoring it. They hold that where a bank receives deposits from the people it should be made to give some showing and have some way of letting the people know that it is not incorporated. The names of many of the private banks are misleading in that matter, and the bankers claim that as the people have no protection in the matter that the state watch it for them by requiring the banks to have on their stationery the words "not incorporated."

State Bank Examiner Speer said in regard to the matter:

"In my last report I recommended that the private banks be required to have on their letter heads and other places where the name of the bank was used 'not incorporated.' They receive deposits from the people just as the chartered banks do and ought to be subject to the same rules. As to the legality of the law I do not know, but I am satisfied of its justice. The part of the law that requires the private banks to make statements may not be constitutional, but I feel confident that the other parts of the law will stand. But the only thing to do now is to wait and see what the courts will decide."

The chartered bankers all hold about the opinions that Mr. Speer does, and say that the law is just, whether it is constitutional or not.

"Law Is Good," Says Colonel Maddox.

Colonel R. F. Maddox said, when asked what he thought of the law:

"I think that where a bank takes deposits that it should make some showing. The people cannot investigate the matter for many reasons and the state is the proper authority to do it for them. The people do not have the time to find out whether the banks are incorporated or not, and with the names that some of the banks take depositors are often misled. The part of the law requiring the banks to state that they are not incorporated under the laws of the state is clearly just. I do not see why the state should not require them to do that much even if they cannot legally have them make a showing to the bank examiner. Whether or not the law is constitutional, it is a good one and if it is found to be unconstitutional a similar and constitutional one should be framed."

"Examine Them," Says Romare.

Mr. Paul Romare, of the Atlanta National bank, said:

"I have always thought that a bank that receives deposits should be subject to examination just like the chartered banks are. If they do not take deposits I do not think that the state has any right to examine them, but they should certainly be required to say 'not incorporated' on their stationery or some way to let the people know that they are not chartered by the state."

"Has No Right," Says DeSaussure.

Mr. George DeSaussure, of the Exchange bank, said:

"I think that it is a good thing if it could be done legally. I do not think, however, that the state has any right to investigate the private banks any more than it has to investigate any private interest. As long as the banks do not claim to be incorporated, I do not think that the state has any right to examine them or to make them say that they are not incorporated. If I had a private bank I would be glad to have the state bank examiner examine it and tell the people how I stood, for it would aid me in getting deposits. But that is a matter to be left with the bankers individually, and I do not think that the state should pass a law to force them to be examined when they are not chartered by it."

"Law Is Just," Says Captain English.

Captain James English, of the Fourth National bank, said:

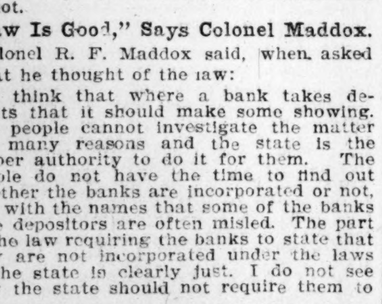
"I think that where a bank receives deposits that it should be subject to the examinations of the state bank examiner just as the chartered banks are. I think that such a law is just, and that all banks where deposits are made should be examined. There should certainly be some way of letting the people know when banks are not incorporated."

"Examine All," Says Col. Thornton.

Colonel E. H. Thornton, cashier of the Neal Loan and Banking Company, said in regard to the law:

"Yes, I think that the private banks should be examined, when they take deposits, just as the chartered banks are. But they should pay their pro rata share of the examination expenses as the chartered banks do. It is not of much importance to the incorporated banks, but they would have to pay for the examination and while it would not amount to much for each one it would be something. Private banks that take deposits should be under the same law that requires all chartered banks to be examined, but the state banks should not have to pay for the examination. When banks are not incorporated they should be required to let the people know it, wherever the name of the bank is printed. The law is a good one and should stand."

All of the state bank people seen expressed virtually the same opinion. They all agree that the law is a good one. The part requiring the banks not chartered to say so, they are all strongly in favor of, and declare that even if the entire law does not stand that there should be one to that effect passed.



DANIEL MYERS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
A Living Object Lesson for Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

HEART DISEASE is curable. "For over forty years," writes Daniel Myers of Two Taverns, Pa., on Aug. 10, 1896, "I suffered with heart disease. First a slight palpitation, gradually growing worse. Then shortness of breath, sleeplessness, smothering sensations and much pain in the region of the heart alarmed me and I consulted a physician. Receiving no benefit I tried others and a number of remedies, spending a large amount of money, but finally became so bad that it was unsafe for me to leave home. I commenced using Dr. Miles' Heart Cure two years ago. For eighteen months I have been well. Although 72 years of age I can go where I wish and I sleep all night and wake up as cheerful as a babe and completely rested."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

Dr. Miles Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free to all applicants.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

MONEY FOR SHELTERING ARMS

Charitable Institution Sends Out Postal Cards and Appeals—Associate Members Wanted.

Beginning this morning the ladies of the Sheltering Arms will send out return postal cards to the prominent business men and charitable ladies of the city and state with the purpose of securing an associate membership of one hundred persons, who will pay $10 each yearly, thus insuring a yearly income of $1,000 for this great charitable institution.

The cards are an appeal for the little children who have their only friends in the Sheltering Arms. The ladies need money to support this charity and they have resorted to this method, feeling certain that at least a hundred or more hearts will respond to the appeal.

Twenty-six names already appear on the pledge to give $10 a year. The ladies want as many names as possible, but they do not intend to collect any money until they have secured one hundred associate members.

The card which they are sending out to be mailed back to them is as follows:

"ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP.

"The Sheltering Arms—Marietta Street Mission.

"The undersigned hereby makes application for associate membership in the Society of the Sheltering Arms, it being understood that annual dues—$10, payable quarterly—shall not be collected until at least 100 associate members have been secured and a list of same furnished to each applicant.

"..

"Street address........................

"Atlanta, Ga.. .. ..1898."

As these cards are returned to the ladies the names of the new members will be added to the list published below. The officers of the Sheltering Arms beg that those who do not receive the postal cards will use the coupon in this paper as an application card for membership. Those who have already agreed to contribute to this most worthy charity are twenty-six in number, as follows:

Capt. John A Fitten,
Mr. T. H. Martin,
Mr. John T. Glenn,
Judge G. H. Tanner,
C. W. Crankshaw,
Dr. Hugh Hagan,
Mr. W. R. Prescott,
Capt. E. S. Gay,
Dr. J. M. Crawford,
Mrs. W. F. Trenary,
Mr. E. W. Marsh,
Mr. W. M. Kelly,
Mr. J. C. Greenfield,
Mr. E. E. Eagan,
Mr. C. E. Currier,
Mr. G. W. Forrester,
Mr. Hugh L. McKee,
Mr. G. W. Connors,
Mr. Y. T. Mathews,
Mr. C. T. Hopkins,
Mr. G. A. Norman,
Mr. J. G. St. Amand,
Mr. S. Y. Weyman,
Mr. Frank Hopkins,
Mr. R. O. Douglass,
Sharp Bros.

THE WOMAN DOCTOR TOOK MORE WHISKY

She Was Arrested, and Saloon Men May Be Prosecuted.

INTERESTING QUESTION ARISES

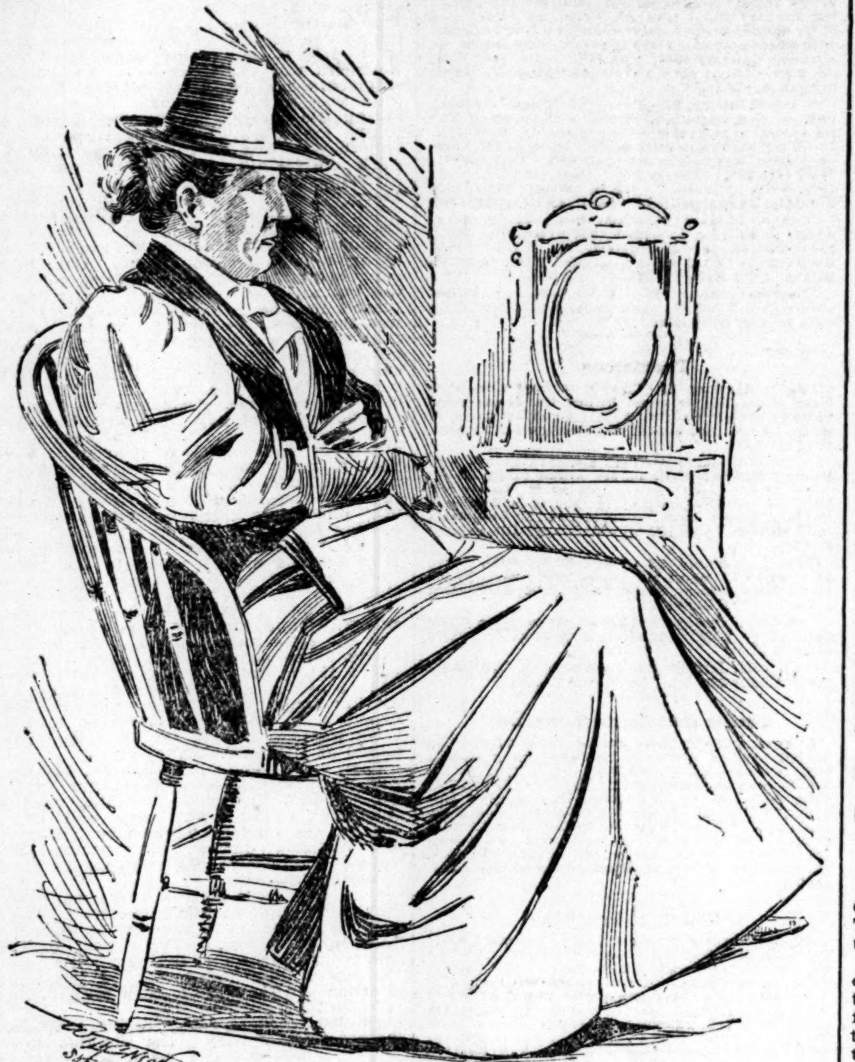
Why Hasn't a Woman as Much Right as a Man To Enter a Saloon?

WHAT THE LAW IS ON THE SUBJECT

Dr. Catherine Carradice Was Placed in Charge of the Matron—She Still Thinks She Is Right.

DR. Catherine E. Carradice, the woman who startled a number of persons Thursday night by taking a drink in a downtown saloon, and who gave her name as Dr. Elliott, spent yesterday in a room at the police barracks in the care of the police matron.

This made another very interesting chapter to the little episode which nearly created a panic in a barroom.



DR. CATHERINE C. CARRADICE.

She Is Now Detained at the Police Station Because of Her Propensity to Drink in Saloons. She Has Plenty of Money.

Dr. Carradice seems to be an up-to-date woman and one who believes in woman's rights to a dangerous degree. She not only sauntered into a saloon Thursday night, but yesterday morning she did some similar sauntering and wound up by securing a noticeable jag. She was so well dressed and appeared to be so refined the officer hesitated before arresting her, and when he did so, he sent word to the police barracks to "hold her until he could make a further report." The further report was a consultation with Captain Thompson, and it was decided to place the doctor with the matron and not to make any case against her.

At the police barracks at was discovered that Dr. Carradice was flush with money. She had a wallet containing nearly a thousand dollars and a roll up one of her sleeves which was said to contain $1,700.

The doctor measures fully six feet and has a breadth and strength of countenance which makes her an ideal "new woman." When she stood beside Atlanta's petite and frail little police matron the doctor towered giantess-like. The little matron looked up into her companion's ample and lofty countenance like a cat watching a bird in a tree, as she tried to utter words of comfort. And the little matron agreed with the big doctor about a woman having as much right to enter a saloon as a man.

To Arrest Saloon Men.

But while the doctor was being comforted by the matron, the police were doing some lively investigating with a view to ascertaining who it was that had violated a city ordinance by selling the woman Scotch whisky, the only kind she drinks. Captain Jennings said it was clear that whoever sold the doctor the whisky had violated the law and if sufficient evidence could be secured cases would be made. The law in the subject, which affects both the saloon keepers and the doctor, is as follows:

"Section 726. It shall be unlawful for any woman or girl to enter any barroom or room connected with a barroom in the city of Atlanta, for the purpose of drinking or loitering therein.

"Section 727. And any woman or girl violating this ordinance, and any proprietor or employee in a barroom permitting such violation, shall be arrested, and on conviction in the recorder's court shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5 nor exceeding $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, in the discretion of the court trying the case."

Yesterday afternoon Captain Jennings instructed Sergeant Ball to look into the matter and the sergeant instructed Patrolman Kitchens, who found the doctor in a saloon Thursday night, to make a thorough investigation and, if the witnesses could be had, to arrest every saloon keeper who sold the woman whisky.

Captain Jennings was confident that two or three cases of the kind would be docketed before the investigations were concluded.

Interesting Question This.

But there seems to be another feature to the case which comes not under laws and city ordinances. When the story of Dr. Catherine Carradice's bold entrance into a saloon and her still bolder act of taking a Scotch whisky without a "chaser," to the consternation of the male tipplers, was read in yesterday's Constitution, the question arose, why hasn't a woman as much right to enter a regularly licensed saloon as a man, provided she is a respectable person and behaves herself? Isn't it class legislation, the question was asked, to allow the saloons to be run for the sole use of men? Why shouldn't a woman be allowed to enter a saloon the same as a man, if she so chooses to do?

The first person who spoke on the question was the police matron. Of course, the matron doesn't believe in anybody entering a saloon, but she very emphatically asserts:

"I can't see for the life of me why the city should license a place of business and say that it shall be for men only. Of course, ladies have no desire to enter saloons, but that doesn't alter the proposition that there is no reason why a saloon should be closed against them and the men allowed to go into them whenever they choose. It is class legislation of the most pronounced type."

Chief Manly had but little to say on the subject, as there were laws regulating the matter and he did not wish to be placed in the attitude of criticising the city laws. But as an abstract question, it did look as if a woman ought to have as much legal if not moral right to enter a saloon and take a drink just as a man does.

It is possible that the question will be taken up at some of the debating clubs in the following form:

"Resolved, That a woman has as much legal right to enter a saloon as a man."

In the meantime the woman doctor, who has caused all the excitement, is sitting in a rocking chair in the room of the police matron protesting her innocence, her ignorance of Atlanta's laws, and her unshaken opinion that a woman has a right to take a drink in a saloon when she wishes to.

The woman gave her address at the police barracks Thursday night as Dr. Catherine Elliott, Heustis, Fla. She is registered at the Kimball house, "C. E. Carradice, Jacksonville, Fla."

Mother's Friend

is a liniment for expectant mothers to use externally. It softens the muscles and causes them to expand without discomfort. If used during most of the period of pregnancy there will be no morning sickness, no rising breasts, no headache. When baby is born there will be little pain, no danger, and labor will be short and easy. $1 a bottle at druggists.

Send for a FREE copy of our illustrated book about MOTHER'S FRIEND.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

MAJOR GUINN NOT A CANDIDATE

Says He Likes His Present Position and Does Not Care To Leave It Unless There Is Pressure.

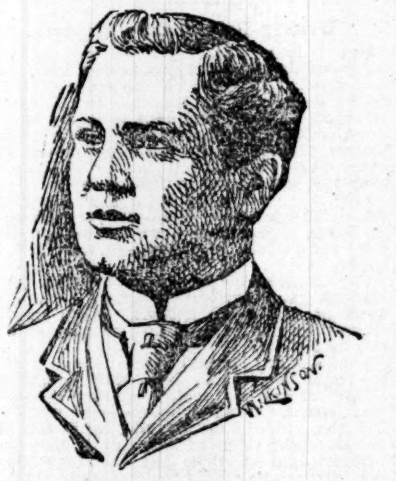
Major R. J. Guinn says that he is not a candidate for state school commissioner. This week's Rockdale Banner announced that he probably would be.

He was formerly assistant state school commissioner, but resigned that position to become superintendent of public schools for Fulton county. In that office he has thoroughly graded all the public schools in the county outside Atlanta, and Fulton is the only county in the state which has graded schools outside the cities.

Upon being asked yesterday what there was in the talk about his candidacy for state school commissioner, he said:

"I have been approached upon this subject by friends, and have talked with some over-partial friends from my old home in reference to the matter, but have not authorized the announcement of my candidacy. I am not insensible, however, to the honor which the mention of my name in this connection brings to me; but I am devoted to my work here, and should count the honor of building up a first-class system of schools for the people of my adopted county as well worthy of my highest effort and aspiration. It is a source of great gratification to me that public school interest is steadily increasing in Fulton county, and that with the hearty co-operation we are receiving from the people we are soon to have a system which will reflect great credit upon the county.

"Unless there should be a general call for my services as superintendent of the schools of the state, I shall not, of course, be a candidate or give the matter further consideration.



MAJOR R. J. GUINN.
He Says He Is Not a Candidate for the Office of State School Commissioner.

Rockdale is Major Guinn's home county, and he knows everybody down there, and all the people are his friends. The Banner said of him in this connection:

"Major Guinn is well equipped to fill the duties of the office from the fact that he was for several years assistant state school commissioner, which position he resigned to accept the urgent call of Fulton county to act in the capacity of county school commissioner.

'He is well and favorably known all over Georgia, and it is safe to say he will give his opponents a warm race.

"Bob Guinn is an old Conyers boy, and has a host of friends in this section who will join us in wishing to see him win the coveted prize."

He stated frankly that his friends had been talking to him about making the race, but he replied to them that he likes his present position, and that nothing short of an evident general desire for him to run would induce him to lay down the work in which he is engaged. He has rallied about him a corps of most efficient teachers, and their work is receiving the highest commendation from all parts of the county.

THE THROAT.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

Trouble Comes Fast.

Algier Evans got drunk last Christmas, and when he had served his time in the stockade he called at the police barracks and said he wanted his $2.40 which had been taken from him. There was no record of any money of the kind and Evans was told so. Night before last he called at the police barracks again, and this time loaded with Decatur street whisky, and he intimated that the station sergeant had stolen his money. Evans was promptly arrested and yesterday afternoon the recorder gave him a fine of $3.75.

JUDGE CANDLER DEFINES THE LAW

Says a Prominent Violator Can Secure No Protection.

FINES EDITOR STEIN $100

Orders Solicitor O'Neill To Pay a $50 Fine.

JUDGE MAKES A SPICY STATEMENT

Says Public Officers Are Held to Stricter Account Than a Private Citizen.

JUDGE CANDLER announced from the bench of the criminal superior court yesterday that no man should be allowed protection when he had violated the law simply because he was prominent in the business, social and political world.

This announcement was made apropos of the trial of Mr. Orth Stein, editor of The Looking Glass, charged with carrying concealed weapons, and Solicitor James O'Neill, charged with assault and battery. The charges grew out of the publication of an article in a recent issue of The Looking Glass. Judge Candler imposed a fine of $100 upon Mr. Stein, giving him five days in which to pay the fine. Solicitor O'Neill was fined $50. In imposing the fines, Judge Candler said:

"Each of these cases demonstrates the necessity and importance of the enforcement of law. Mr. O'Neill has, under his statement, acted with perfect propriety in the matter of the prosecution of the cases mentioned, and while he did not believe in any improper use of the courts for prosecution of persons, still the police department, having made these cases, and the law prohibiting gaming for pleasure, as well as for gain, it was the duty of the solicitor to have prosecuted them, and from an intimate and close personal friendship of more than one of these gentlemen, he knew that they could not feel agrieved at any prosecution by him.

"If distinctions are to be made by prosecuting officers between their friends and others and between the high and the low, the enforcement of the law would be in a bad plight. If any discrimination is to be made, it should be on the side of the ignorant and lowly. The prosecution of the ignorant negro shooting scraps in some back alley could afford but a small lesson to the gambler, if gentlemen could play and bet for money at the most prominent hotel in Georgia and when arrested have the protection of the officers of the court.

"It was as much a violation of the laws against gaming to play for a cent or two as for a dollar, and it was the duty of every officer charged with the duty of prosecuting offenses against the law to prosecute all classes, whether high or low, rich or poor, and the officers who failed to prosecute his friends was recreant to his oath of office.

"However, while the attack on Mr. O'Neill was unwarranted, unjustifiable and wrong, still the solicitor was a public officer and when he took the oath of office, he took it subject to the obligation of office. One of the rights of the public and the press is to criticize the acts of gentlemen holding public office.

"No gentleman in public can afford to reply or resent criticism and should make honest men and brave men connected with the newspapers more careful in the manner in which they handle public officers, but they have no right except honestly in the discharge of their duties to their readers and to the public to criticize them. Officers should never forget their position; they cannot, however false the accusation or unfair the criticism, resent by blows such publications

"Mr. O'Neill in resenting the article in The Looking Glass did what most men would have done, but he violated the law, and being charged with the duty of enforcing the law, was to be held to a stricter account than a private citizen."

Peters and Howard Return.

Councilman Ed Peters, chairman of the finance committee, and Councilman George P. Howard, who have been in Florida on a fishing trip, have returned. They have wondrous tales to tell of gigantic hauls, and from the numerous barrels of fish they sent home they must have had first-class luck. Mr. Peters stated yesterday the reason he did not return on receiving the mayor's telegram of distress concerning the apportionment sheet, was that the whole party had gone on a block ticket, and that it was impossible to have it changed in time. The rest of the party will return Sunday.

The ÆTNA LIFE Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.,

with Assets of over $47,000,000 and Surplus over liabilities (upon a conservative basis) of $7,000,000, has unparalleled Strength, Lowest Rates, Largest Dividends, and is the only Company in existence which has increased its Dividends to its Insured each year for the past twenty-five years. Its policy contracts are Incontestable, Non-forfeitable, and have Cash and Loan Values.

AN UNRIVALLED RECORD.

JOHN GEMMILL, a Merchant of Hartford Conn., insured in the ÆTNA LIFE, under Policy No. 70,088, for $5,000 on the Thirty Year Endowment Plan. The policy was taken out in 1870 (he was then thirty years of age) and will mature and become payable to the insured in the year 1900. His twenty-eight annual payments aggregate $4,330.20. His twenty-seven annual cash dividends amount to $1,481.23. The cost to date is $2,848.97. He has two more premiums to pay, amounting to $309.30. If the Company's present rate of dividends is maintained he will receive $333.82, or **$24.52 more than his two required annual payments**, reducing the net cost of the policy at its maturity to $2,824 45. He will receive in the year 1900, **$5,000, being $2,175.55 in excess of the net cost of the policy, $177.02 for each $100** paid to the Company. Other as favorable examples will be given if requested.

The ÆTNA LIFE writes every approved form of Life, Term, Endowment and Accident Insurance.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President.

W. R. HARPER & CO., General Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

C. C. THORN, General Agent Accident Department.

NEW STAMPS CAUSE TROUBLE

The New Color Causes Much Annoyance to Business Men.

TWO ISSUES TOO MUCH ALIKE

Ten Cent and One Cent Stamps Can Hardly Be Told from Each Other.

Uncle Sam's latest production in the way of postage stamps is causing so much trouble that the entire issue may have to be withdrawn. The first shipment of the new 1-cent stamps arrived in Atlanta a few days ago, but in the limited time they have been here the business men of the city have done more genuine kicking than for weeks.

Not that the stamps are not pretty, for they are certainly artistic and eclipse in beauty any 1-cent stamps ever issued by the government, but the fault lies in their almost exact similarity to the 10-cent postage stamps now in use in the United States.

The 10-cent and 1-cent stamps are both of that most attractive shade of green known as pea green. They look as if they were printed from the same dies, but for the fact that the words on one announce the denomination as being 1 cent and on the other as 10 cents.

It is almost impossible to distinguish the two stamps and this is causing all the annoyance. A business man with any sense of economy dislikes to stick 10-cent stamps on letters which a 1-cent stamp would carry, but this is just what every business man is doing. All the big firms in the city have to use 10-cent stamps to send heavy mail. They also use large numbers of 1-cent stamps in sending out circulars. Some of them say they get their stamps mixed at night and put a 10-cent stamp on an unsealed letter and a 1-cent stamp on a heavy package. One business man received several letters during the past week with two green 10 cents stamps on each, which had evidently been put there by mistake in place of two 1-cent stamps.

The government stamp commission did not foresee the trouble that might arise from the similarity of the two stamps, but it is apparent enough now. So far nothing has been done about the matter except the kicking by the men who suffer from the similarity. The new stamps are certainly an improvement over the old flat green 1-cent stamps. The shade on the new issue is much more artistic and attractive.

Postmaster Smyth in speaking of the annoying similarity of the two denominations of stamps said that one great trouble with the present issues of stamps is the fact that the figure denoting the denomination is not large enough.

"The stamps should have a large figure right in the center and there could be no mistake," said the postmaster.

In explaining the reason for the remarkable likeness between the stamps he said that it was necessary because of the international postage stamp commission. This commission had decided upon uniform colors for the issues of all countries. For instance, the 2-cent stamps all over the world are of a carmine color and the 1-cent stamps of a pea green. This international stamp commission costs the United States $10,000 a year in the matter of 2-cent stamps alone. The red ink necessary to print the 2-cent stamps used every year costs just $10,000 more than the same amount of green ink. The United States stamp commission became worried with an economical tendency several months ago and decided to return to the old green color for 2-cent stamps, but after making all arrangements for the new stamps the commission learned that the international commission had decided upon carmine stamps, so the pretty red stamps are still in use.

DON'T PAY $100

for a typewriter that has only a few of the desirable features found in the high-grade

Wellington Typewriter No. 2

Costs only $60, and theitself ing in repair bills is in each a considerable amount each year. Durability, visible writing, alignment absolutely perfect. Universal keyboard and numerous other features that cannot be set forth in an advertisement will be found in this machine. We know that to try it is to buy it, and will therefore send one to any responsible person for Ten Day's Trial Free

Descriptive Catalogue sent upon application.

The Williams Mfg. Co., Ltd., Box 4, Plattsburg, N. Y. dec11-ly-sat tu thur

Diseases often lurk in the blood before they openly manifest themselves. Therefore keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

For Your Hens.

A good investment—25c worth of Bucher's eggmaker for your hens. jan 27-10t

It will be of interest to those who have been benefited by taking Warner's Safe Cure to address either a postal or letter to N. & H., Box 435, Atlanta, Ga. jan 19—tf

Xmas Books and Novelties

in great variety at John M. Miller Co.'s, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. dec22 tf

Liberal Layers.

Hens are expensive to keep unless they are liberal layers. Feed them Bucher's eggmaker and make them lay. Jan 27-10t

Xmas Books and Novelties

in great variety at John M. Miller Co.'s, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. dec22 tf

You Will Never Mind the Wet........

If you have one of our Umbrellas. Just run your finger down this list until you strike a price that suits your ideas. Then read the description and you'll see how much value we give for the money.

At 98c—Twenty-six inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, with steel rods and natural wood handles, in both ladies' and mens' styles; these Umbrellas were formerly sold by us for $1.25, that amount is still charged for them elsewhere.

At $1.25—Twenty-eight inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, Paragon frames, steel rods and natural wood handles, and
Twenty-six inch Umbrellas of the same kind, with Dresden handles and silk tassels; both lines formerly worth $1.50 each.

At $1.50—Twenty-six inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, Paragon frame, steel rod, Dresden or natural wood handles and case, worth $1.75.

At $1.50 and $2—Twenty-eight inch Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, Paragon frames, steel rods, natural wood handles; worth $2 and $2.50.

At $2.75 and $3—Twenty-six inch Pure Silk Umbrellas, Paragon frame, steel rod, natural wood and Dresden handles; worth $3.50.

At $5.00—Twenty-six and Twenty-eight inch Umbrellas, pure silk covered, Paragon frame, steel rod, natural wood handles, ornamented with sterling silver and with silk case—Umbrellas that are everywhere worth from $8.00 to $10.00.

Douglas & Davison

57 TO 61 WHITEHALL STREET.

BULLS TOOK PROFITS

They Sold Large Blocks of Recent Speculative Favorites.

SPECIALTIES MANIPULATED

Was for Purpose of Sustaining General Market, but the Close Was Easy at Lowest.

New York, January 28.—Today's stock market showed signs of a struggle by the bulls to sustain prices while they were taking their profits. They were moderately successful and sold large blocks of the stocks which have been recent speculative favorites without producing any marked decline elsewhere in the list. Northern Pacific preferred is the only one of the recent favorites which showed a net gain for today, but the declines in the others were not sufficient to uncover any large number of stop loss orders. The sharp gains in special stocks at different times during the day were evidently due to manipulation for the purpose of sustaining the general market. This, together with the higher range of prices reported from London this morning, kept stocks well above last night's level during the early part of the day, but the closing showed an easy tone with prices generally at the lowest. New York Central was conspicuous under realizing pressure after the opening and closed 1½ lower than the day's high point. Kansas and Texas preferred showed an extreme decline of 1¾ per cent and Rock Island one of a full 1 per cent. The heaviness of the grangers group was an additional factor in the decline, the December statements of St. Paul and Burlington with the small increase shown in net earnings having an unfavorable influence on the general list. London sold on balance in this market several thousand shares of stocks, chiefly New York Central. This added to the heavy tone to a quite market extent. Still another factor on the side of the reactionists was the weakness in the anthracite group, declines in some of its members reaching a point. The local New York group added the weight of its weakness to the burden of the bulls. The sudden spurts of strength shown by Northwest, Louisville, Denver preferred and a few other stocks proved unavailing to counteract the general lower tendency. Exchange hardened a fraction in response to London's continued selling of stocks here. The announcement of the withdrawal of 10,000 pounds in gold from the Bank of England for shipment to the United States was without any effect here. Reports from London during the early dealings showed prices for Americans higher and the market quite active, the speech of the president last night being assigned as the cause. The anticipation of this speech has been used for several days by the bulls in Wall street, and the realizing today after its delivery was in accordance with the usual practice of professional traders.

The business in the bond market continued on a remarkably heavy scale, and prices generally are higher. There were single transactions in par value of $150,000 and $75,000 of the Union Pacific purchase transactions; of $125,000 of Atchison adjustment 4s and of $100,000 of Erie prior 4s. Total sales $5,300,000.

United States old 4s registered were ⅜ higher bid; the new 4s ¼ higher bid and the old 4s coupon and the 5s ⅛ higher. Total sales of stocks today 473,800 shares, including: Atchison preferred 14,919, Chesapeake and Ohio 3,719, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 25,926, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago and St. Louis 3,384, Denver and Rio Grande preferred 9,170, Erie preferred 4,078, Louisville and Nashville 12,432, Manhattan 14,020, Reading preferred 3,680, Missouri Pacific 17,310, Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred 17,850, New York Central 35,389, Northern Pacific 25,345, Northern Pacific preferred 49,531, Rock Island 30,828, St. Paul 19,950, St. Paul and Omaha 4,860, Southern Pacific 4,046, Union Pacific 29,581, Tobacco 5,215, Chicago Great Western 12,000, People's Gas 10,005, General Electric 3,294, Sugar 24,687, Western Union 3,760.

Money on call easy at 1½@1¾ per cent; last loan at 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 3@3¾ per cent.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84⅝ for demand and at $4.82½@4.82¾ for 60 days; posted rates $4.83@4.83½ and $4.85½@4.86; commercial bills $4.81@4.82.

Silver certificates 56½@57⅝c.

Bar silver 56⅝c.

Mexican dollars 45c.

Government bonds strong.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds strong.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	13⅛	St. Paul	95¾
do preferred	31	do preferred	144¼
Baltimore & Ohio	13	St. Paul & Om	75¾
Canada Pacific	89	do preferred	148
Canada Southern	54⅛	St. P. & M. M.	121½
Central Pacific	13¼	Southern Pacific	20
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅛	Southern R'y	9⅛
Chicago & Alton	165	do preferred	30⅞
C., B. & Q.	99⅞	Texas & Pacific	11⅛
Chi. & E. Ill.	59⅛	Union Pacific	33⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	35⅝	U. P., Den. & Gulf	9¼
do do pref	80	Wabash	7⅛
Del. & Hudson	112½	do preferred	18⅛
Del., Lack. & W'n	153	Wheeling & L. Erie	3⅛
Del. & R. G.	13⅛	do preferred	13⅛
do preferred	50⅛	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	15⅛	Adams Express	159
do 1st preferred	38⅞	American Express	119
Fort Wayne	170	United States	41
Great Northern pref	132	Wells Fargo	112
Hocking Valley	6⅛	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	108⅛	A. Cot. Oil	21⅞
Lake Erie & West'n	17	do preferred	76⅛
do preferred	72	American Spirits	8⅛
Lake Shore	187⅛	do preferred	21
Louisville & Nash	57⅝	Am. Tobacco	87⅝
Manhattan L	116½	do preferred	113
Met. Street R'y	145⅛	Peoples Gas	96⅝
Michigan Central	106⅛	Consolidated Gas	191
Minn. & St. L.	24⅛	C. C. Co.	175
do 1st pref	86	Colo. F. & Iron	24⅝
Missouri Pacific	34⅞	do preferred	70
Mobile & Ohio	30	Gen. Electric	35⅛
Mo., K. & T.	13⅛	Illinois Steel	54⅛
do preferred	39⅝	La Clede Gas	44
Chicago, Ind. & L.	9½	Lead	35⅛
do preferred	32⅛	do preferred	107
N. J. Central	94	Nat'l Lin. Oil	18
N. Y. Central	118⅛	Pacific Mail	31⅛
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	14⅛	Pullman Palace	177⅝
do do 1st pref	71	Silver Certificates	56½
do do 2d pref	39	Stnd. Rope & Twine	4
Norfolk & West	14⅛	Sugar	137
North American Co.	5⅝	do preferred	113⅛
Northern Pacific	27⅞	T. C. & I.	25⅛
do preferred	67	U. S. Leather	6⅞
Ontario & Western	17⅛	do preferred	64⅝
Ore. R. & Nav.	45	U. S. Rubber	16⅛
Ore. Short Line	24⅛	do preferred	66
Pittsburg	168	Western Union	90⅛
Reading	22	Northwestern	124⅛
Rock Island	93⅛	do preferred	165
St. L. & S. F.	7⅛	C. G. W.	14⅛
do pref	56⅛		

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg	127⅛	N. Y. Central 1sts	116⅝
do coupon	129⅛	N. J. Cent. 5s	113
U. S. 4s	113⅛	N. Carolina 6s	125
do coupon	114⅛	do 4s	105
do 2ds	100	Northern Pac. 1sts	117
U. S. 5s reg	113⅛	do 3s	63⅛
do 5s coupon	114⅛	do 4s	98⅛
District 3 65s	117⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	106⅛
Ala. Class A	108	Nor. & W. 6s	124⅛
do Class B	108	Northwest Consols	141⅛
do Class C	100	do deb. 5s	118
do Currency	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	115
Atchison 4s	92⅛	do 4s	96
do adj. 4s	60	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	129⅛
Canada So. 2nds	109	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	99⅛
Can. Pac. 1sts		O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	110
Chicago Terminals	85⅛	do 5s, t. r.	53⅛
C. & Ohio 5s	115⅛	Pacific 6s of '95	104
C. H. & D. 4½s	104⅛	Reading 4s	84⅛
D. & R. G. 1sts	109	Rio Grande W. 1sts	84
D. & R. G. 4s	94⅛	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	90⅛
East Tenn. 1sts	107	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	117⅛
Erie Gen. 4s	71	St. Paul Consols 7s	139⅛
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	74⅛	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	121
Gen. Elec. 5s	100⅛	do 5s	118⅛
G. H. & S. A. 6s	106	S. Caro. non-fund	
do 2ds	104	Southern Ry 5s	92⅛
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	60
do con. 6s	106	Tenn. new set 3s	87
Iwa. C. 1sts	100	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	101
Kan. P. Con. t. r.	99⅛	do Rg. 2nds	33
K. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.	119	Union Pac. 1sts	121
La. new consols 4s	102	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	54⅛
L. & N. Uni. 4s	86	Wab. 1st 5s	108⅛
Missouri 6s	100	do 2ds	82⅛
M. K. T. 2ds	67	West Shore 4s	109⅛
do 4s	89⅛	Virginia centuries	71
		co deferred	3

Central Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, January 28.—President McKinley's speech was far reaching in its effects and the president's golden rule served to offset Senator Teller's silver resolution for a time. Conditions as described indicated more clearly than ever that currency reform is probable and that the administration intends pushing currency legislation as far as possible. London, however, was a weakening factor and traders were compelled to work hard in order to maintain the opening advantages. Commission house purchases suggested that the outside public was becoming more interested in speculation.

There was no official statement relative to the Vanderbilt plans, but it is practically a certainty now that the deal involves the purchase of Lake Shore stock by the New York Central.

There was plenty of bull talk on Erie first preferred.

The estimated earnings of 7 per cent on the stock of Rock Island is considered an indication that the property will not remain on a 4 per cent basis.

There was some heavy buying of Northern Pacific common and a reported scarcity of floating stock. For the month of December net earnings increased $328,692 and the company will show considerable surplus over preferred dividends for the current fiscal year.

At 2 p. m. London had improved somewhat, but under the lead of the specialties the general market eased off. London was a heavy seller of New York Central all the forenoon.

Laclede Gas sold ex-dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred and 1½ on the common stock.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, January 28.—The market continues to prove that those with money and looking for investments have every faith in the security market, and there seems to be no cessation to the upward and onward movement.

Yesterday the transactions reached nearly half a million, and some significance lies in the fact that these transactions followed a record of more than a half million the day before. Instead of those figures marking anything like a culmination of the upward movement, they have been followed by higher prices and varied and widespread interest. The number of stocks traded in yesterday was 143, which closely approaches the highest daily record in last year.

The number of different issues of bonds traded in was 137 and the aggregate transactions, par value, was the highest of any day this year. Investment absorption is obvious from the high prices that gilt-edge stocks and bonds alike command. It is certain that the circle of buying must expand gradually through the less certainly secure issues. It may have been a clever tactical stroke of the silver majority in the senate to postpone the final vote on the Teller bond resolution until this evening. There will be an opportunity to criticise points in the speech of McKinley at last night's banquet of the manufacturers' convention. Substantial financial interests, however, are most indifferent to the talk and actions of the majority of the senate.

President Depew refused to discuss the current report of a lease combination between the New York Central and Lake Shore, but knowing ones say that the combination has been effected.

London bought 25,000 shares of Union Pacific this morning, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas seemed the favorite with purchasers, but the entire list was well taken care of.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, January 28.—There was a particularly good feeling at the opening. The expressions of maintaining the gold standard were stimulating to the already strong feeling. The opening in consequence was on a much higher level.

New York Central equaled its record of 1892. On opening sales, as is usually the case after a steady advance of a week, there is always realizing and profit taking. This was largely in evidence today and caused declines, averaging about 1 per cent, or back to last night's prices, for the legitimates, while industrials, after opening strong under the lead of sugar, declined nearly 2 per cent on realizing. The position is still strong. Reactions will be healthy and mean a long bull campaign. Possibly some fear realizing tomorrow.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Friday's Closing Bids.	Thursday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
do. preferred	31⅛	31⅛	30¾	31	30¾
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	139	139¼	137	137	138⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛	35⅞	35⅝
C., B. & Q.	100⅛	100⅛	99⅝	99⅝	100⅛
People's Gas	97	97⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅞
Canada Southern	55⅛	55⅛	54⅛	54⅝	54⅝
D., L. & W.	158⅛	158⅛	153	153	153
Erie	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Edison Gen. Elec.	36⅛	36⅛	35⅞	35⅝	36⅝
Amer'n Tobacco	87½	88⅛	87⅛	87⅝	87⅜
Jersey Central	95	95	94	94	94¼
Lake Shore	189¼	189¼	187½	187½	186¼
National Lead	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	35¼
L. & N.	57⅛	58	57⅛	57⅝	56⅝
Missouri Pacific	35	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	34¾
Baltimore & Ohio	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	12⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Northwestern	123⅛	125⅛	123	124⅛	123⅞
Southern Railway	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
do preferred	31⅛	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
North'n Pac. pref.	66⅛	67⅛	66⅛	67	66⅝
New York Central	119⅛	119⅛	118⅛	118⅛	119⅛
Omaha	76	76⅝	75⅛	75⅛	75
Pacific Mail	32	32	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
Reading	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22¼
Rock Island	94	94⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
St. Paul	96⅛	96⅛	95⅛	95⅝	95⅞
Union Pacific	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil	21	22	21	21⅛	21⅛
Western Union	92	92⅛	90⅛	90⅛	91⅛
Am'n Spirits Co.	....	....	....	8⅛	9⅛
U. S. Leather Pref	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅝
Manhattan	117⅛	117⅛	116⅛	116⅛	117⅛

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 7½s, 27 to 31 years	103	Atl'nta 4s	103
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	102	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	108½
Ga. 4½s, 1915	110½	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	110	Columbus 5s	102
Atl'nta 6s, 1902	118	Waterw'rks 6s	101
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	113	Rome 5s	101½
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	100	Fo. Car. 4½s	107¼
Atl'nta 6s, L.D.	115	Newn'n 6s L.D.	106
Atl'nta 5s, L.D.	110	Chatta. 6s, 1911	100
Atl'nta 4½s	104	Col. S. C. grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	82
		Ala. Class A	107¼

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	113	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	119
Ga. 6s, 1922	114	Co income 6s, 1900	102
Ga. Pac. 1st	119		
C. C. & A. 1st 6s, 1899	108		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	177½	Aug. & Sav.	93
Southwestern	92½ 93½	A. & W. P.	102½
		do deben.	100

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	100

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

	1898.	1897.
Monday	$334,186 11	$271,228 87
Tuesday	224,207 47	238,596 81
Wednesday	239,380 27	196,059 61
Thursday	234,567 19	240,160 83
Friday	197,137 23	211,124 28
Totals	$1,229,483 31	$1,157,165 40

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, January 28.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $246,839,286; gold reserve, $163,965,795.

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, January 28.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: The stock market here today was irregular. Americans and Argentines were buoyant, but other securities were idle to dull. There was more general dealings here in Americans than since the rise began. At the same time, and as a natural result, the buying was somewhat ragged. Much of President McKinley's speech in New York last night was cabled here, and the market chose to construe it favorably thus further aiding the upward rush in prices. A setback for a short time was followed finally by a rally to near the best.

There has been a sharp rise in rupee paper on reports that the gold standard in India was imminent. The best informed disregard these reports, and the soundest monometallists doubt the wisdom of such a change at present.

A further jump in Bank of England stock to record price looks significant, and as though the bank meant to pursue the policy of being an active agent in the money market.

More Japanese money was released today, and a small amount of gold was withdrawn from the bank for shipment to New York. This is regarded as an exceptional transaction, without much significance.

Foreign Finances.

London, January 28.—Closing consols for money 112⅝, consols for the account 112 11-16. Canadian Pacific 91½, Erie 15¾, Erie second 40¾, Illinois Central 109½, ex-dividend Mexican ordinary 24¾, St. Paul common 99¼, New York Central 122⅝, Pennsylvania 60¼, Reading 11⅝, Mexican Central new 4s 70¼, Atchison 13⅝, Louisville and Nashville 58¾.

Bar silver steady at 26¼d per ounce.

Money 2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills and three months' bills 2⅝@2⅞ per cent.

The market for American securities moved upward all day, with the feeling more buoyant. The tone was firm and the demand fair.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England today £100,000.

Bar gold is quoted at 77s 10⅞d.

Gold: Buenos Ayres 159.10.

Paris, January 28.—Exchange on London 25 francs 22 centimes for checks. Three per cent rentes 103 francs 22½ centimes for the account.

On the bourse today there was a firm tone. The prices of international securities particularly were maintained.

COTTON SHADE LOWER

Wall Street Was Good Buyer in the Early Trading.

PRICES SHOWED ADVANCE

In the Afternoon There Was Pressure To Sell and Prices Receded Slightly, Closing Steady.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Steady; middling 5 7-16c.
Liverpool—Quiet; middling 3 7-32d.
New York—Quiet; middling 5 15-16c.
New Orleans—Firm; middling 5¼c.
Savannah—Steady; middling 5 3-16c.
Galveston—Quiet; middling 5½c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 5½c.
Mobile—Steady; middling 5¼c.
Memphis—Firm; middling 5 5-16c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 5 9-16c.
Charleston—Steady; middling 5¼c.
Houston—Easy; middling 5½c.
St. Louis—Steady; middling 5⅝c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	SHIPM'TS 1898	SHIPM'TS 1897	STOCK 1898	STOCK ......
Saturday	435	183	....	630	11739	8650
Monday	232	306	250	400	11721	8555
Tuesday	448	787	....	100	12164	9242
Wednesday	78	292	450	250	11792	9284
Thursday	652	426	1864	181	10580	9529
Friday	385	191	1824	....	9141	9720
Total	2225	2183	4288	1531		

New York, January 28.—By Associated Press: The cotton market made an advance of 3@5 points, but failed to hold it. The opening call showed a gain of 1@3 points on yesterday's closing figures, after which there was an advance of 2 points on the more active positions, following advices of decidedly strong southern spot markets supported by claims of continued activity in the demand for exporters. Shorts during the forenoon and early afternoon were active buyers. Orders from New Orleans and other southern cities went into nearly all cases to the long side of the account. Investment buying led by a few Wall street houses was a feature of the forenoon market, reports from Fall River indicating an active demand for print cloths with prices tending upward added to the early firmness. But in the afternoon the market took a decided downward course, following indications that the movement of cotton at the principal ports would materially overrun estimates. Receipts at New Orleans for tomorrow were officially estimated at 13,000 to 16,000 bales, against 6,496 last week and 8,106 bales last year. This was too much for the market and selling became quite general. Some of the more stalwart bulls absorbed the cotton thrown over the ship and arrested the decline. The market was finally steady at a net loss of 1@3 points except in January, which closed a point higher.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Friday's Close.	Thursday's Close.
January	5 74	5 77	5 72	5 73-74	5 72-74
February	5 74	5 76	5 71	5 71-72	5 73-74
March	5 78	5 82	5 76	5 75-76	5 77-78
April	5 82	5 85	5 80	5 78-79	5 80-81
May	5 85	5 88	5 81	5 81-82	5 83-84
June	5 88	5 89	5 84	5 84-85	5 86-87
July	5 91	5 93	5 87	5 88-89	5 89-90
August	5 93	5 96	5 91	5 91-92	5 92-93
September	5 94	5 94	5 90	5 90-92	5 92-94
October	5 96	5 97	5 91	5 91-93	5 94-95
November					
December					

Closed steady; sales 178,200 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	EXPORTS 1898	EXPORTS 1897	STOCKS 1898	STOCKS 1897
Saturday	30757	27459	27331	45341	1251824	1045083
Monday	52918	33475	47088	19791	1285862	1063947
Tuesday	43785	25021	38183	19757	1303239	1079973
Wednesday	33028	17861	56118	11894	1267863	1079277
Thursday	25076	13633	23417	22935	1261455	1066920
Friday	37461	20864	30473	16327	1262137	1064703
Total	212823	140313	222466	140145	.....	.....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

January	....	July	5 52
February	5 25	August	5 57
March	5 33	September	5 61
April	5 36	October	5 64
May	5 42	November	....
June	5 47	December	....

Closed barely steady; sales 22,700 bales.

Total Receipts at U. S. Ports.

New York, January 28.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1897:

Galveston	1,584,235
New Orleans	1,931,738
Mobile	282,185
Savannah	956,667
Charleston	398,402
Wilmington	284,645
Norfolk	468,461
Baltimore	46,475
New York	71,825
Boston	134,680
Newport News	7,120
Philadelphia	51,325
Brunswick	156,823
Port Royal	45,038
Pensacola	77,747
Total	6,517,366

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, January 28.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at U. S. ports	212,824
Same time last year	140,313
Showing an increase of	72,511
Total receipts to date	6,517,366
Same time last year	5,482,060
Showing an increase of	1,035,306
Exports for the week	222,466
Same time last year	140,145
Showing an increase of	82,311
Total exports to date	4,556,206
Same time last year	4,079,814
Showing an increase of	476,391
Stock at U. S. ports	1,262,137
Showing an increase of	197,434
Stock at interior towns	581,448
Same time last year	457,551
Showing an increase of	123,897
Stock at Liverpool	1,014,000
Same time last year	1,250,000
Showing a decrease of	236,000
American afloat for Great Britain	335,000
Same time last year	290,000
Showing an increase of	45,000

Central Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, January 28.—The cotton market opened steady with prices 1 to 2 points in advance. Trading was fairly active, and the firmness was maintained, prices reaching a net gain of 2 to 5 points. Favorable accounts from southern localities were directly responsible for the improvement, although the New England print cloth markets and Liverpool advices were also important influences. The shorts covered freely, and New Orleans houses sent buying orders. Commission houses were good purchasers, said to be for the account of Wall street and other investment interests. Receipts at the ports were fully up to expectations, but were absorbed by exporters. Stocks of all kinds at Liverpool aggregate 1,014,000 bales, against 1,008,000 last week and 1,103,000 last year. Private advices from Baton Rouge said planters all over the south will be compelled to reduce their acreage this year and practice more economy than ever before.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, January 28.—The market has shown great tenacity and firmness during the entire forenoon, although the higher prices were receded from as the demand was supplied. The local buying was continued, and it was evident that some of the late believers in lower prices were disposed to enter the market and were, in fact, buyers. Southern markets maintain their strength, and Liverpool bought some cotton here. With a decreasing demand and some pressure at the lower prices by some large buying orders the sales were apparently for Wall street account. The close was steady at the decline.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, January 28.—The market opened at 1 point advance over closing prices, with Liverpool showing ½ point advance in futures; spots unchanged at 3 7-32d; sales 10,000 bales; tone quiet. Total weekly sales 57,000, of which 52,000 were American, English spinners taking 75,000; actual export 8,000; imports of all kinds 90,000; American 74,000; stock of all kinds 1,014,000; American 890,000; quantity afloat all kinds 337,000; American 335,000; sales of week on speculation 800; sales to exporters 1,000 bales. Manchester yarns steady with demand moderate. Estimated port receipts 36,000, against 20,864 in 1897, and 19,408 in 1895. Estimated at New Orleans tomorrow 13,000 to 16,000, against 8,106 in 1897 and 9,893 in 1895. The general tendency is upward and if the receipts do not prove enormous we have every hope for better prices. New Orleans crop movement September 1st to January 20th, inclusive: Port receipts 6,566,424, against 5,546,576 last year, 3,968,900 year before last and 6,183,822 same time in 1895; overland to mills and Canada 834,218, against 623,997 last year, 590,227 year before last and 819,918 same time in 1895. Interior stocks in excess of September 1st 517,192, against 334,883 last year, 450,569 year before last and 427,661 same time in 1895. Southern mill takings net 558,081, against 534,581 last year and 474,575 in 1895.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, January 28.—Liverpool cables reported a moderate demand with prices steady and unchanged; spot sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 3 7-32d; receipts 4,400, all American. Liverpool futures opened quiet and unchanged, but toward the close a gain of 1-64 was recorded, closing barely steady. The New York market opened practically unchanged from yesterday's close under the influence of good buying orders and prices advanced 3 to 4 points. Liverpool sold quite freely at the advance, which also encouraged additional selling. Hester's weekly report showed a free movement. Under these influences early gains were lost, the market closing at about the lowest point of the day, which was a shade under yesterday's prices. Port receipts 37,216, against 19,408 last year and 20,864 in 1895. The volume of trading today has been quite liberal. Foreign houses were disposed to sell and New York shorts covered at the decline. Hester reports the total amount brought into sight since September 1st to date 8,475,915, against 7,006,603 last year and 7,881,963 same time in 1895. Brought into sight since January 1st, 1,215 882, against 641,845 last year and 887,280 in 1895.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, January 28.—There is no radical change in the situation in dry goods locally. Cotton goods show a stronger price tone, but not decided enough yet to warrant quotable advances. The print cloth market shows continued gains in all counts. The sales of the week have been quite heavy, both in extras and odds. The quotation for extras is 2 3-16 nominally, but bids at this figure are refused by manufacturers.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, January 28.—(Special.)—After the liveliest session we have had for many days the cotton market closed a shade below last night's figures. The bulls again received scant encouragement from Liverpool, as that market advanced but one-half point this morning. In spite of this, the market here opened 1 to 3 points higher, May selling on the first call at 5.84. Liverpool and New Orleans bought moderately after the opening, local shorts covered freely and the market become quite firm and advanced 4 points further, May touching 5.88. The rise, however, attracted considerable liquidation, and when the liberality of the week's movement became known, the good feeling disappeared and the whole advance melted away. May declined to 5.81 and closed at that figure with the tone of the market steady. Favorable weather in the south should result in a large movement, and we fear lower prices.

World's Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Orleans, January 28.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, made up from special cable and telegraphic advices, shows a decrease during the week just closed of 60,511 bales, against a decrease same time last year 44,257 and a decrease year before last of 27,958.

The total visible is 4,447,429, against 4,507,940 last week and 4,088,400 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 4,221,429, against 4,258,940 last week and 3,766,100 last year, and of all other kinds including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 226,000, against 249,000 last week and 322,300 last year.

The total world's visible supply of cotton shows a decrease compared with last week of 66,511 bales and an increase compared with last year of 359,029.

Sea Island Cotton.

Savannah, Ga., January 28.—Sea Island cotton receipts for the past week 1,003; sales 2,100; exports 2,717; stock 23,578. Since September 1st, receipts 51,871, against 76,655 for same time last year. Market closes steady as follows: Extra choice Florida 14@15; choice Floridas 13½; extra fine Floridas 13; fancy Georgias 12½@13; extra choice Georgia 12@12¾; choice Georgia 11@11½; extra fine Georgia 10½; fine Georgia 9@9½; medium fine Georgia 8½; common Georgia 8.

Charleston, S. C., January 28.—Sea island cotton receipts 364 bags; exports 117; sales 735; stock 6,353; medium fine 15½@16. Fine 17; fully fine 19@20; extra fine 26@33.

Weekly Cotton Crop Report.

New Orleans, January 28.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton exchange statement, issued before the close of business today shows an increase in the movement into sight, compared with the seven days ending this date last year in round figures, 113,000 bales, an increase over the same days year before last of 149,000, and over the same time in 1895 of 24,000.

For the twenty-eight days of January, the totals show an increase over last year of 574,000, an increase over the same period year before last of 676,000 and over 1895 of 329,000.

For the 150 days of the season that have elapsed, the aggregate is ahead of the 150 days of last year 1,436,000, ahead of the same days year before last 2,992,000, and of 1895 by 594,000.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 263,796, against 151,156 for the seven days ending this date last year, 124,132 year before last and 239,495 for the same time in 1895, and for the twenty-eight days of January it has been 1,215,882, against 641,845 last year, 540,051 year before last and 854,280 for the same time in 1895. These make the total movement for the 150 days from September 1 to date 8,475,915, against 7,040,037 last year, 5,484,278 year before last and 7,881,953 for the same time in 1895.

The movement since September 1st shows receipts at all United States ports of 6,566,424, against 5,546,576 last year, 3,968,800 year before last and 6,183,882 for the same time in 1895; overland across the Ohio, Mississippi and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 834,218, against 623,997 last year, 590,227 year before last and 819,918 for the same time in 1895; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 517,192, against 334,883 last year, 450,569 year before last and 427,661 for the same time in 1895; southern mill takings exclusive of consumption at southern outports 558,081, against 534,581 last year, 474,575 year before last and 450,492 for the same time in 1295.

Foreign exports for the week have been 221,067, against 146,881 last year, making the total thus far for the season 4,604,687, against 4,117,173 last year, an increase of 487,514.

Northern mill takings during the past seven days show an increase of 41,871, as compared with the corresponding period last year and the total takings since September 1st, have increased 372,561. The total takings of American mills, north and south, and Canada thus far for the season have been 2,108,431, against 1,710,833 last year. These include 1,539,033 by northern spinners against 1,166,477.

Stocks at the seaboard and the twenty-nine leading southern interior centers have decreased during the week 57,419, against a decrease during the corresponding period last season of 52,082, and are now 328,769 in excess of this date last year.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop, the supply to date is 8,592,469, against 7,378,586 for the same time last year.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, January 28—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot quiet with prices unchanged; middling uplands 3 7-32; sales 10,000 bales; American 9,300; speculation and export 500; receipts 4,400; all American.

Futures opened steady with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close
January	....	3 11¼ Value
January and February	....	3 10¼ Sellers
February and March	3 10-64	3 10¼ "
March and April	3 10-64	3 10¼ "
April and May	3 11-64	3 11 Buyers
May and June	....	3 11¼ "
June and July	3 12-64	3 12¼ "
July and August	3 13-64	3 13¼ Value
August and September	3 14-64	3 14¼ Buyers
September and October	3 15-64	3 14¼ Sellers

Futures closed barely steady.

New York, January 28.—Cotton quiet; sales 78 bales; middling uplands 5 15-16; gulf 6 3-16; net receipts 503; gross 503; stock 160,679.

New Orleans, January 28.—Cotton firm; sales 11,100; middling 5¼; receipts 12,733; stock 542,799.

Galveston, January 28.—Cotton quiet; middling 5½; sales 345; receipts 6,999; stock 211,032.

Mobile, January 28.—Cotton steady; middling 5¼; sales 800; receipts 2,219; stock 62,615.

Savannah, January 28—Cotton steady middling 5 3-16; sales 994; receipts 2,940; stock 119,451.

Charleston, January 28.—Cotton steady; middling 5¼; receipts 1,035; stock 39,868.

Wilmington, January 28.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅝; receipts 535; stock 15,351.

Norfolk, January 28—Cotton steady; middling 5½; sales 516; receipts 1,705; stock 67,702.

Baltimore, January 28.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅝; receipts 2,333; stock 27,683.

Boston, January 28.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 15-16; receipts, net 1,722; gross 5,692.

Philadelphia, January 28.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 3-16; receipts 538; stock 13,732.

Memphis, January 28.—Cotton firm; middling 5 5-16; sales 3,100; receipts 1,911; stock 131,526.

Augusta, January 28.—Cotton steady; middling 5 9-16; sales 712; receipts 367; stock 63,586.

Houston, January 28.—Cotton easy; middling 5½; sales none; receipts 5,934; stock 70,537.

St. Louis, January 28.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; sales none; receipts 3,889; shipments 4,434; stock 72,142.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., January 28, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, January 28—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $6.10; second patent $5.85; straight 4.75; fancy 4.65; extra family 4.25; flour mixed with corn meal, no regular quotations. Corn, white 46c; mixed 44c. Oats, white 35c; mixed 34c. Texas rustproof 38@40c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 85c; small bales 80c; No. 2 timothy small bales 70c. Meal, plain 47c; bolted 42c. Wheat bran, large sacks 78c; small sacks 80c. Shorts 95c. Stock meal 90c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas 90c@$1.25 per bushel, according to kind and quality. Grits $2.50.

New York, January 28—Flour strong but quiet. Wheat, spot firm; No 2 red $1.05; options opened easier owing to disappointing Liverpool cables rallied on active covering stimulated by a sharp advance in Antwerp, touching $1.09 for May, after which it reacted under realizing, but closed firm and ¼@½c higher on near months but ⅛c lower on July: No. 2 red January $1.09; May 99. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 36¾; options opened easy on cables but later rallied with wheat and closed steady and unchanged to ⅛c advance; January 35¼; May 34⅝. Oats, spot firm; No. 2 29; options quiet and steady with corn, closing unchanged; May 29.

St. Louis, January 28—Flour firm. Wheat irregular, nervous and unsettled, closing with sellers of May ⅛c below the price it closed at yesterday; spot dull; No. 2 red cash in elevator $1.00; track $1.00; January 99⅝c; May 99¾ asked; July 85¾. Corn higher; No. 2 cash 26¾; January 26¾; May 27⅛@27¼; July 28¼. Oats dull; No. 2 cash in elevator 23½; July 24@24½; January 23¼ bid; May 24⅛; July 23½ bid.

Chicago, January 28—Flour firm. No. 2 spring wheat 93@95; No. 3 spring wheat 91½@96¼; No. 2 red 99@$1.08. No. 2 corn 28¼. No. 2 yellow 28½. No. 2 oats 24; No. 2 white 25¼; No. 3 white f o b 24⅝@25¼. No. 2 Rye 47½@48.

Cincinnati, January 28 — Flour stronger. Wheat strong; No. 2 red 97. Corn quiet; No 2 mixed 29½. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed 26

Provisions.

Atlanta, January 28—Clear ribs boxed sides 5⅜c; clear sides 5¾; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12½c; California 7¼c; breakfast bacon 10 @11c. Lard, best quality 5½c; second quality 5¼c; compound 4⅞.

St. Louis, January 28—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing $9.87½. Lard quiet; prime steam $4.60; choice $4.70. Bacon, boxed lots extra short clear, $5.37½@5.50; ribs 5.50@5.62½; shorts 5.62½@5.75. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $4.75@5.00; extra short clear $4.75@5.00; ribs $4.87½@5.12½; shorts $5.22½@5.25.

Chicago, January 28 — Pork $9.90@9.95. Lard $4.82½@4.85. Short rib sides, loose, $4.75@4.95. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.75@5.00; short clear sides, boxed, $5.00@5.20.

New York, January 28—Lard steady; western steam $5.10; May $5.25; refined firm. Pork quiet; family $10.00@11.50.

Cincinnati, January 28—Lard firm at $4.70. Bulk meats steady $4.87½. Bacon firm at $5.75.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, January 28—Apples, fancy $4.25@4.50 per bbl. Lemons, choice $4.00@4.50; fancy $3.00@3.50. Oranges, Florida $3.25@4.00; California $2.50 @3.00. Bananas, straight $1.25@1.50; culls 60@75c. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6¼@7c. Leghorn citron 12½@13c. Nuts—Almonds 11c; pecans, 7@7½c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, January 28—Eggs 13@14. Butter, western creamery 20@23c; fancy Tennessee 14@15c; choice 12½c; Georgia 12½@15c. Live poultry turkeys 11@12c; hens 25@27½c; spring chickens, large 15@17½c; small 12½@14; ducks, puddle 18@22½; Peking, 25@27½c. Dressed poultry; turkeys, 12½@14c; hens, 10c to 11c; chickens, 11c to 12c; geese, 8c to 10c; ducks, 12½c. Irish potatoes, per bus 95c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes 65@75c per bu. Honey, dull; strained 6@7c; in the comb 7@8c. Onions, new crop, $1.15@$1.25 per bu; $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

Groceries.

Atlanta, January 28—Roasted coffee $10.60 per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard, granulated 5½c; New Orleans white 5; do yellow 4¾c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 6½c; choice 5¾@6c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.25; do bbls. 2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream 10¾@11½c. Matches 65s 50c, 200s 1.30@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 5c. Crackers, soda 5½c; cream 7c; gingersnaps 7c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13. Oysters, F. W. 1.65; L. W. 1.15.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, January 28—Turpentine firm at 32 bid; sales none casks; receipts 265. Rosin firm; sales 2,778 bbls; receipts 2,682. A, B, C, D, $1.20; E, F, $1.25; G, $1.35; H, $1.60, I, $1.70; K $1.80; M $1.90; N. 2.00; window glass, $2.20; water white $2.55.

Charleston, January 28 — Turpentine firm at 32; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none; A, B, C, D, $1.10; E F $1.15; G $1.15; H $1.20; I $1.40; K $1.50; M $1.80; N $2.20; window glass $2.40; water white $2.60.

Wilmington, January 28 — Rosin firm; strained $1.15; good strained $1.20; receipts — barrels. Spirits turpentine firm at 32@32½; receipts — . Tar quiet at 1.05; receipts — bbls. Crude turpentine firm at $1.40@$1.80; receipts — bbls.

Wheat in New York.

New York, January 28.—An excited advance occurred in wheat shortly after 1 o'clock today, during which the May option was rushed up to a dollar a bushel. From that point it slumped finally to 98⅞, and left off very nervous at 99c, or a shade over last night's close. The July option closed ⅝c lower than yesterday. An advance of ½ franc in the late cables, coupled with rumors that the French duty was to be reduced, started the short scare. On the subsequent reaction large quantities of scalping long wheat were thrown over.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, January 28.—There was a fair demand and prices ruled steady at yesterday's decline. Beef steers sold at an extreme range of $3.75@5.50, the greater part going for $4.35@5. Exporters could not get enough fat cattle to meet their wants, their purchases being made largely at $4.75@5.10. Stockers and feeders were in moderate demand at $3.50@4.50; the best lots were scarce and strong. Canning cattle $2.50@3; calves, best $7.

Hogs—Receipts heavy and market 5c lower. Hogs $3.80@3.82; pigs $3.55@3.75, the extreme range of prices for hogs being $3.60@3.90.

Trade in sheep and lambs was duller than usual; market about 10c lower. Sheep $3@3.50 for inferior up to $4@4.65 for medium to choice fed western and yearlings $4.50@5.25. Lambs slow at $4.50@5.90, few below $5.25 and few sheep selling under $4. Heavy sheep $4.50.

Receipts: Cattle 6,000; hogs 41,000; sheep 17,000.

Sugar and Coffee.

New York, January 28.—Coffee, options opened quiet and unchanged; improved on stronger Havre and Hamburg cables, causing covering, but speculation and investment demand still slack, being checked by heavy receipts at Rio and Santos and apathy of spot demand; closed steady and unchanged to 5 points lower; Sales 7,250 bags, including March $5.60@5.70. Spot coffee, Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 6¼; No. 7 jobbing 6¾; mild quiet; Cordova 8½@15.

Sugar steady; fair refining 3 9-16; centrifugal 96-test 4 1-16. Refined steady.

New Orleans, January 28.—Sugar quiet, but firm; open kettle 2½@3⅝; centrifugal granulated 4⅝@4 11-16; whites 3⅞@4 5-16; yellows 3 11-16@4 1-16; seconds 2¼@3½. Molasses steady; open kettle 14@27; centrifugal 5@13; sirup steady, 18@22.

Southern Exchange Grain Letter.

Atlanta, January 28.—The wheat market opened weak on a break in Liverpool cables and the Chicago market showed a loss of ⅜c from closing prices. The early cables were of the most encouraging nature and showed that Liverpool had advanced 1-32d from previous close, but later cables were equally as weak as the opening ones proved strong. The trade seemed a trifle nervous, but the market proved fairly active. This uneasiness was entirely due to the loss of 1d in Liverpool from the opening. Receipts and shipments of flour 2,108, against 5,445, wheat 13,000, against 5,561, corn 166,645, against 95,392, oats 174,400, against 186,818. Cash wheat No. 2 red $1.02 to $1.04, No. 3 red 90c to 95c, No. 2 spring 90c to 93c, No. 3 spring 85c to 93c. The market was steady. The advance and strength shown by the cereal in the face of discouraging cable news was very encouraging and caused its friends to rally to its support. It took a fresh start and soon January sold at $1.08 and May at 98c.

WAS WEAK AT FIRST

For First Time in Two Weeks Early News Favored Bears.

DECLINE AT ONCE ENSUED

After Noon Bull Snap of Thursday Developed and Best Price for This Crop Was Recorded.

Chicago, January 28.—Wheat today made the best prices on this crop for cash, the January option being bid up to $1.10 and closing at $1.08. The top price was a cent above the highest figure reached during the recent bulge in December. May sold up to 98⅝c, after a weak opening, but closing unchanged. Heavy Argentine shipments were against the market at first, but later strong foreign news and the usual "pushing" by the Leiter people sent prices soaring. Corn and oats followed wheat and closed unchanged. Provisions declined 2½@5c.

It looked at the opening in wheat as if the long-looked-for reaction was about to take place. For the first time in two weeks news really favored the bears, and a decline in prices at once ensued. May, which closed yesterday at 97⅛@97¼c, opened today at 96¼@96⅝c and July, in which option, however, there was not much trading, opened ¾@1c lower at 86@86¼c. There was plenty of selling at those figures by heavy holders, and May was down to 96c and July to 85⅝ before any support of consequence materialized. Traders were somewhat staggered by the weakness at Liverpool. That market opened ¾@1¼d higher, but a large slice of this advance had been lost when 1:30 p. m. cables came in. This weakness was explained by the Argentine shipments for the week—864,000 bushels. This was more than twice as much as during the previous week. Northwest receipts, too, were liberal, Minneapolis and Duluth reporting 394 cars, against 358 last week and 194 a year ago. The impression caused by the Argentine shipments and the Liverpool decline lasted about an hour, when another spell of unloading carried the price back to 96¼c. The market then gradually recovered and held firm, but dull, at about 96⅝c for some time. After midday the market began to develop some of the bull snap of yesterday. The principal reason for the renewal of bullish energy was the strength shown by Antwerp when that market was heard from. It showed an advance equal to 2½c per bushel for American red and 1¼c for Walla Walla. Paris was also higher by about ⅜c. The next was the very heavy clearances of wheat and flour for the day from Atlantic ports. The latter amounted to 290,000 bushels, inclusive of 60,780 barrels of flour from Newport News. The strength first developed in May. Bids for that delivery brought few responses, and prices slowly climbed until one of the Leiter brokers commenced bidding for January in an attempt to buy 70,000 bushels. He succeeded in getting but 20,000 bushels at this price, in the meantime jumping with its usual rapidity to $1.10, the highest point yet reached for this season's crop. This also created an active demand for May from all quarters, and the price scared to 98⅝c. At the top prices immense quantities were offered which the crowd took eagerly for a time, but about ten minutes from the close the market broke under the pressure, May dropping to 96⅞c and January to $1.08. That was the closing for January. May closed at 97⅝c and July at 86¾c.

Corn was easier with wheat at the start and again strong when the latter showed its midday bullishness. Trading was of moderate volume, St. Louis and shorts leading the buying. There was considerable realizing during the morning. May ranged from 29⅞ to 29⅝c and closed a shade lower at 29⅝@29¾c.

Oats were quite active. There was heavy buying by shipping and commission houses, the selling being principally by elevators interests and longs. The export demand was very urgent and this and wheat were the controlling influences. May ranged from 24½ to 24c and closed a shade higher at 24¼@24⅜c.

Provisions were fairly active early, but became dull later in the session. Heavy hog receipts and the weakness in wheat started the market easy at small declines. Prices were speedily recovered under good support, all offerings being readily absorbed, and the market ruled steady until near the close, when the reaction in wheat was reflected in provisions and some decline ensued. At the close May pork was 5c lower at $10, May lard 2½c lower at $4.90 and May ribs 5c lower at $4.92½.

Estimated receipts Saturday: Wheat, 53 cars; corn 165; oats 175; hogs 22,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—				
January	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.08
May	96⅝	98⅝	96	97⅝
July	86⅛	88	85⅝	86¾
Corn—				
January	27¾	28¼	27¾	27⅞
May	29½	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝
July	30½	31	30½	30⅞
Oats—				
May	24	24½	24	24⅜
July	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23
Mess Pork—				
January	....	....	....	9.90
May	9.97½	10.05	9.92½	10.00
Lard—				
January	4.80	4.82½	4.80	4.80
May	4.90	4.92½	4.85	4.90
July	4.97½	5.00	4.95	4.97½
Short Ribs—				
January	....	....	....	4.87½
May	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.92½

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	2,000	5,000
Wheat, bushels	13,000	6,000
Corn, bushels	167,000	95,000
Oats, bushels	174,000	186,000
Rye, bushels	2,000	......
Barley, bushels	43,000	9,000

Central Exchange Grain Letter.

Atlanta, January 28.—Radical weakness was exhibited in the wheat market Friday, the first time in nearly two weeks. Liverpool opened strong at an advance of ¼@1d, but by 1:30 p. m. had lost ½d on some futures, while Paris was only 5 to 10 centimes higher. The most influential bear factor was the weekly Argentine shipments, which aggregated 864,000 bushels. Within the past two weeks Argentine has shipped almost half as much wheat as it did all of last year, and the fact had a decided effect on the trading element. A comparison of the wheat imports into the United Kingdom for 1897 and the countries for which the importations were made, shows that imports from the United States and Canada increased 36 per cent, while those from other exporting countries diminished 57 per cent. Northwest receipts amounted to 394 cars, against 358 last week and 194 a year ago. Chicago received 25 cars, only one of which graded contract quality. May wheat, which closed last night at 97⅛@97¼c, opened today at 96¼@96⅝c, with an abundance of selling orders at those figures, resulting in a further recession to 96c almost immediately. Some of the heaviest traders were good buyers at the decline, and with this support the market reacted to 97c. At this point early influences made themselves felt again, and realizing sales resulted in ½c loss. In the afternoon, however, the market took a decided turn. Brokers apparently acting under instructions from the bull clique, started to purchase everything in sight, starting with the January option, which they advanced 5c to $1.10. May and July followed closely, the former selling up to 98⅝c and the latter to 88¼c. Toward the close a 1 to 2 cent break occurred, the result of realizing sales.

Corn and oats were dull and easy. There was moderate scattering liquidation in the former and reported sales of 300,000 bushels of the latter for direct report.

Provisions opened weak on a heavy run of hogs, but recovered under good support.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, January 28.—Opening cables were up to a parity of our last night's closing, but later cables showed weakness. This was disappointing to recent buyers and some realizing followed on the opening of the market, the first sales being at a decline of about ⅜c under yesterday's close. However, there was good buying orders at the decline, prices advancing steadily to 97c for May delivery. At the advance there was liberal selling orders, supposed to be for the bull crowd, as they were not in favor of a rapid advance for the present, and under this pressure the market dropped back to opening figures. A big demand suddenly developed for cash wheat, also liberal foreign buying orders were reported. May option advanced steadily, selling as high as 98½c. At the advance there was considerable profit taking and aggressive selling orders under this influence, prices rapidly declined, May option selling at 97⅛c at the close of the market. January offerings were scarce, shorts were unable to cover and bids were made from $1.05 to $1.08 before the first sale was recorded at $1.08, the final close being unchanged. Today's session has been nervous and exciting. The bull clique evidently have control of the market and daily movements are hard to predict.

Corn and oats were strong at a fractional advance. A good demand continues, particularly for corn.

Provisions were strong and prices a shade higher.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
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LOANS ON
Life Insurance
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We Lend Money on Life Insurance Policies Issued by the Old Line Companies.
If you desire a loan on your policy, write us, giving number and amount of policy, the number of premiums you have paid, and the name of the company. Loans are made for six and twelve months. Rates reasonable. Address
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ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA.

John W. Dickey
STOCK AND BOND BROKER
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited,

Southern Exchange
Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.
Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.
Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References. Fourth National and Capital City banks.

CENTRAL
Cotton, Stock and Grain Exchange
Brokers in cotton, stocks, bonds, grain and provisions, 12 Wall street (Kimball house), telephone 264. Private leased wires direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans. Orders executed promptly on one margin or more. Write for our daily circular.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—To the superior court of said county: The petition of C. E. Codd, John T. Blount and G. W. Thompson represents that they desire for themselves, their associates and successors to be incorporated for the term of twenty years with the privilege of renewal under the corporate name of The Southern Development and Mining Company.

The object of said association shall be the making of profits for its stockholders by the carrying on of the business hereinafter specified.

The particular business your petitioners propose to carry on is that of mining, and the development of mineral properties by lease, purchase, option or otherwise in this and other states; to prospect, test, develop, mine, mill or treat the ores; to own, operate, lease or dispose of lands or minerals by sale or otherwise for the benefit or profit of its shareholders. They desire also to erect buildings and machinery to use, operate or remove the same, and to do and perform all acts that may be necessary for the carrying out of the objects and purposes of said corporation.

They desire authority to have and use a common seal, to sue and be sued; to receive, hold, sell and convey real and personal property of every kind; to make, receive and hold notes and other securities; to pay or receive, borrow or loan money as may be necessary in the transaction of its business; to buy and sell provisions and general merchandise to its employees and others in the conduct of its business, and to appoint and elect such officers and agents as may be deemed necessary and proper, and to make and establish such by-laws and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the government of its officers and agents.

Their capital stock shall be five thousand dollars, to be represented by five thousand shares of the par value of one dollar each. But your petitioners desire at any time to increase the capital stock to any sum they may deem proper not to exceed fifty thousand dollars.

The capital stock shall be actually paid in. The principal office of said corporation shall be in Fulton county, Georgia, but your petitioners desire to transact business elsewhere as they may deem proper.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that they be incorporated under the corporate name as herein set forth, and as herein prayed for. HAMMOND, SKEEN & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

Filed in office January 20, 1898.
G. H. TANNER, Clerk.

State of Georgia, Fulton County—I, G. H. Tanner, clerk of the superior court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the files of this court of the application for charter of the Southern Development and Mining Company. Witness my hand and seal, this 21st day of January, 1898.
G. H. TANNER,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
jan22—4t—sat

LEROY Y. CARTER VS. VIRGINIA CARTER.—Petition for Removal of Disabilities. Notice is given that a petition for the removal of the marital disabilities of the plaintiff was, on the 21st day of December, 1897, filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, returnable to the spring term, 1898, Fulton superior court, and same stands for hearing on the first Monday in March, 1898, in the courthouse in said county, by said court. G. H. TANNER.

DUCRO'S
ALIMENTARY
ELIXIR
Is highly recommended as a remedy for lung diseases and as a preventive for typhoid, malarial, and all kinds of fevers.
Agents: E. FOUGERA & CO., NEW YORK.

BIG G
CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.
Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

WOMAN AND SOCIETY

Society Yesterday and Today.

Three large card parties and two luncheons were among the larger social events yesterday and each entertainment presented in its detail pleasurable features of every kind, artistic decorations and delicious refreshments.

The morning was given over to calling, so that fair dames of fashion paid many calls before accepting their afternoon invitations. Among the visiting ladies at the several entertainments were Mrs. Carlton Hillyer and Mrs. Leonard Phinizy, of Augusta; Miss Cope, of Savannah; Mrs. Seigling and Miss Brown, of Athens; Miss Finckel, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Billups Phinizy and Miss Alice Williams, of Athens.

***

Yesterday at 1 o'clock Mrs. Howard Van Epps invited twelve ladies to meet at luncheon her guest Mrs. Carlton Hillyer, of Augusta. The gracious hostess entertains with a grace and ease that renders her parties always delightful, while her taste and appreciation of the beautiful is imparted in the artistic decorations of her table in its every appointment.

The table yesterday was exquisite in its adornment of pink roses. The cloth of white satin damask was embroidered in pink roses, and a cluster of these shading from deep pink to the palest La France, were gracefully arranged in a bohemian vase, forming the centerpiece. The guest cards, bearing the artistic work of Mrs. Hillyer, had upon them a tiny water color, while in gold letters on the border was some sentiment appropriate to the guest. The ladies invited to meet Mrs. Hillyer were: Mrs. Oglesby, Mrs. Lumpkin, Mrs. Raoul, Mrs. Albert Cox, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Berkely, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Patillo, Miss Eugenia Clark, Mrs. William R. Hammond.

***

A luxury of the loveliest and most fragrant violets made the luncheon table at which Mrs. Welborn Hill entertained yesterday one of the very prettiest that has been seen this season. Their arrangement evinced grace and artistic taste and every appointment of the luncheon partook of the same.

The cloth of white had embroidered upon it violets, as natural looking as were those fragrant and lovely ones massed together in the center of the table. They were so arranged in cut glass bowls as to present a pyramid shape, while at intervals about this centerpiece were cut glass bowls of violets. The silver candelabra had shades made of silk violets, and at the base tied with violet satin ribbons were clusters of violets. On the chandeliers were shades of the same color. The charlotte had the crystalized violets as its dainty flavor, while the exquisite glasses in which it was served were on silver plates, upon which were the souvenir bouquets of violets for each guest. The honored guests of this beautiful occasion were Mrs. Leonard Phinizy, of Augusta, and Mrs. Billups Phinizy, of Athens. Invited to meet them were Mrs. A. W. Calhoun, Mrs. Hugh Hagan, Mrs. Toombs Dubose, Mrs. Robert Ridley, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Louis Jones, Mrs. McElveen, Mrs. Alex King and Mrs. James C. Hunter.

***

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Clark Howell, Jr., entertained thirty-six young ladies at a delightful euchre party in honor of Miss Finckel, of Washington, D. C., and the Misses Rosalie and Nellie Howell. Although fourteen games were played, scarcely an hour seemed to elapse between the time the guests arrived and the moment of departure, some time after twilight. The party assembled seemed to be a part of the bright, beautiful day, so bright and happy was the occasion, and so hearty the enjoyment of the game. Six-handed euchre was played and the score cards were artistic affairs in the shape of daintily tinted leaves. The first prize, a gold-top vinaigrette with amethyst setting, was won by Miss Daisy Arnold; the second, a gold paper cutter, was drawn for by Mrs. Quinby and Miss Gay, and won by Mrs. Quinby. The consolation prize, a silver pin-cushion, was drawn by Miss Marion May. At the conclusion of the game a delicious luncheon was served. Among those present were: Miss Lulu Roper, Mrs. Leon D. Lewman, Mrs. Quinby, Mrs. Cramer, Misses Carrie Johnson, Ruth Hallman, Lillian Lochrane, Lulu Kingsberry, Mary Burt Howard, Alice Williams, Marie Romare, Annie Laurie Hill, Dee Murphy, Mrs. George Adair, Jr., Misses Emily and Jennie English, Catherine Gay, Nellie Philips, Mary Draper, Isabel Block, Lillie Brockett, Annie Wright, Louise Todd, Marion and Ethel May, Nora and Claudie Leary, Bessie Fitten, Laura Adair, Eva Debelle, Daisy Arnold and others.

***

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. John Oliver entertained fifty-four ladies at an elegant card party. Six-handed euchre was the game played, with the usual pleasurable excitement. The first prize, a beautiful vase, was won by Mrs. W. W. Gray, the guest of Mrs. Alex Smith; the second, a gold-topped salve box, was won by Mrs. McCabe. Palms added to the interior decoration of Mrs. Oliver's lovely home, and the luncheon at which she entertained her guests at the end of the game was one dainty and delicious.

***

Last night among the attractive boxes at the Grand was the one in which Mrs. Seigling and Miss Brown were the guests of honor. In another, Mrs. Leonard Phinizy and Mrs. Billups Phinizy were the center of admiration.

***

Yesterday at noon the Mallon society of the Girls' High school held a most interesting meeting in Browning hall. There was a large number of guests present, who heartily enjoyed the brilliant programme presented by the young ladies of the school. Music and elocution were the leading features.

***

Yesterday afternoon the section of literature and art of the Atlanta Woman's Club held an interesting meeting which was very largely attended.

***

Yesterday afternoon the French circle, of which Mrs. Horine is leader, met with Madame A. J. M. Bizven in the parlors of the Grand.

***

Today there will be several entertainments, among them a whist party at which Mrs. Albert Thornton will be hostess, and the meeting of the Winter Wheel Club this afternoon, when Mr. and Mrs. English, Jr., will be the host and hostess.

Why Don't You take Browns' Iron Bitters?

***

Tonight at the Alhambra, a delightful comedy will be presented for the benefit of the woman's exchange. The participants are well known young society people, and a large attendance will be on hand.

Hall-Gilreath.

Cartersville, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—At the home of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Gilreath, "Idlewild," a quiet but interesting marriage took place—that of Mr. A. H. Hall to Miss Mary G. Gilreath. The home was beautifully decorated for the occasion—a bell with pink reflecting a soft light downward and a tall arch covered with vines and ribbons held it suspended. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Patterson, of the Baptist church. The maid of honor was Miss Serena Gilreath.

Musicale.

Last night the following brilliant programme was presented by Zeta Cleithean Society of the Prather Home school at their monthly meeting:

Piano Duet—"Mazurka"—Nevin, Misses Gertrude Westmoreland and Mary D. Woodward.

Selections from Scott and Byron—By thirty-six girls from the elocution class.

Reading—"Oliver Cromwell and Walter Noble"—Landor, Misses Genevieve Leake and Gertrude Westmoreland.

Piano Solo—"Li Siren"—Thomi, Miss Elle Goode.

Reading—"Shakespearian Sonnets XVIII-LXVCXVI," Misses Erma Ellis, Vera Cooper and Mary D. Woodward.

Piano Solo—"Sonatina in G"—Beethoven, Marie Angier.

Recitation, from Whittier—Miss Nina Mae Henderson.

Piano Duet—"Andante Pastorale," Misses Hobbs and Knowles.

Essay—"Margaret of Anjou, the Red Rose Queen of England," Miss Ella May Thornton.

Piano Solo—"Mazurka"—Chopin, Miss F. Richardson.

"The Temple Garden Scene, Henry VI"—Shakespeare, Misses Janet Tompkins, Anita Peeples, Elizabeth, Tompkins, Constance Knowles, Marie Angier, Minnie Van Epps.

Piano Solo—"La Filieuse"—Raff, Miss Mary D. Woodward.

Recitation—"The Lady of Shallot"—Tennyson, Miss Jennie Mobley.

Piano Solo—"Polonaise"—Chopin, Miss Gertrude Westmoreland.

Vocal Solo—"You," Miss Elizabeth Westmoreland.

Social Items.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Inman have returned home.

***

Mr. Clarence Knowles is visiting in Mississippi.

***

Miss Mary Howell is visiting friends in Barnesville.

***

Mrs. John Chandler and Miss Ella Powell have returned home.

***

Miss Nellie Wright is rapidly recovering from her recent illness.

***

Mrs. Leon D. Lewman will visit Miss Dubose, of Athens, the coming week.

***

Mrs. Burwell Pope is visiting friends in Macon, and will be gone several days.

***

Mrs. Benjamin H. Erros, of New York city, is visiting Mrs. W. A. Kimberly, on Ivy street.

***

Miss Annie Eberhardt, of Gainesville, Ga., is the guest of Mrs. Harry Good, on Grant street.

***

Last night Mr. and Mrs. J. F. O'Neill entertained the South Side Euchre party at a delightful dancing party.

***

Miss Katie Durand entertained the Bi-Monthly Euchre Club delightfully yesterday afternoon.

***

En route home from their bridal trip, Mr. and Mrs. George Alford Cunningham, nee Butt, of Augusta, will visit Atlanta.

***

Mrs. S. M. Frow, formerly of Maysville, Ky., and Cincinnati, O., is spending the winter in Florida. Her health is much improved.

***

Next week will be filled socially with various kinds of parties. Among them are those to be given by Mrs. Robert Ridley, Mrs. George Nicholson and Mrs. Charles Rice.

***

Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson is enthusiastic over her recent southern trip and is greatly improved in health. The party received charming attentions at every point where they visited.

***

Mrs. Rankin's many friends are delighted that the recovery from fever of her little boy once more brings her into the social world. She has been confined to her home for months and very much missed on all sides.

***

Miss Lulu Kingsberry's many friends are delighted to see her once more in their midst. She has suffered for many weeks with rheumatism, but has so far recovered as to be among the pretty women at the afternoon entertainments.

***

One of the elegant affairs of the next week occurs Tuesday afternoon, when Mrs. George McKenzie entertains at cards in honor of Mrs. William Hill McKenzie, at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Abbott, on Washington street. Fifty guests have been invited.

***

Mrs. James W. Whitney, two children and Mrs. Sara A. Richardson, who have been staying at the Kimball, will leave next week for Palm Beach, Fla., for a sojourn of two months, after which they will return to their New York home.

***

A most delightful parlor entertainment was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Buchanan, 418 Edgewood avenue, last Thursday night, and was very much enjoyed by all present. Many amusing games were indulged in till a very late hour. Music for the occasion was furnished by Mr. Otis O'Neal and Mr. Claud Jones, two very accomplished musicians. Among those present were: Misses Ethel Merk, Vena Hopkins, Mattie Curbo, Annie Curbo, Mabel Jones, Lucy Stallings, Mollie Harkins, Mattie Harris, Adna Harris, Fannie Edgar, Willie Spears, Anna Phillips, Frankie Harris, Kean; Messrs Otis O'Neal, Claud Jones, Ernest Allen, Pittman Brownlee, Jesse Jones, Landers, Drs. Shellhorse, Langford, Brown, Smith, DeVaugh and Irving.

***

Griffin, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—A very elegant social function was the reception tendered Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Reeves by the groom's mother, at her home last evening.

From 8 to 12 o'clock brightly lighted halls and parlors were thronged with friends, whose hearty welcome to the lovely bride was as true an evidence of the popularity of the groom and his mother as it was a tribute to her own grace and personality.

Mrs. Reeves was regal in black silk and diamonds. The bride wore a gown of cream duchess satin and the beauty of her rich brunette type was enhanced by pearls and pearl passementerie.

Mrs. Reeves was assisted in receiving her guests by Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. and Miss Williamson, Fort Valley; Miss Patrick and Miss Maddox, Montezuma; Miss Leonard, Vienna; Miss Jeter, Macon; Miss Reeves, Milledgeville; Berdie Kendrick, Fort Valley; Colonel M. P. Hall, Jackson; P. M. Brown and Albert Skellie, Macon; Miss Harriet Cope Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Daniel, Jr., Mrs. Richard Drake, Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Anthony and Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Mills.

The parlor, with its tastily arranged decorations of ferns and hot house plants, was an artistic background for the beauty and chivalry within.

In the dining room elegant refreshments were served by Misses Mamie and Jacksonia Mills, Florie Jeane Richards, Mary Speer, Bessie Clark Brawner, Lois Hudson and Bessie Word.

During the evening the bride favored the company with several delightful vocal selections.

CRAZY, BUT LIVES QUITE WELL

How M. T. Jones Ate Dinner Without Any Money.

WILL BE SENT TO THE ASYLUM

He Was in the Stockade for Loitering on the Streets—How He Talks.

For many weeks past a queer looking little man has been walking about the city living like a lord by entering restaurants and ordering meals, though he was without a cent with which to pay for them. He was well-dressed and his invariable excuse was that he had left his pocketbook at home. This continued until finally the police were called in to take the man in charge.

The little man gave his name as M. T. Jones, and he was arraigned in the police court on the charge of being an idler and loiterer on the streets. His good clothes and his earnest appeal to be turned out resulted in the recorder letting him go with a warning.

A few days later Jones was again arrested for going into hotels and restaurants and eating sumptuous repasts with no money to settle the bills. He was tried the second time last Monday and the recorder entered a fine of $10 and costs of court. Just before his case was called Jones slipped out of the prisoners' room and past the guard and was nearly out of the courtroom before he was detected and caught. He was sent to the stockade.

Yesterday morning the superintendent of the stockade discovered that Jones was insane and not mentally able to work for the city, and so he had the man returned to the police barracks.

When asked what he meant by ordering meals at the restaurants when he had no money to pay for them, he replied:

"Who says I ain't got the money, and if I haven't whose business is it? I love good eating, and what are the restaurants made for if not to eat in?"

On several occasions it is said that Jones not only ordered the meals, but he treated acquaintances and even had cigars after his coffee. Whenever he finished eating and the time came to pay the bill he would merely remark to the proprietor that he would see him later and saunter out with the air of a millionaire.

It is probable that Jones will be sent to the asylum. He has relatives in the city.

POST B WILL ELECT OFFICERS.

Important Meeting of T. P. A. Will Be Held at Kimball House Tonight—To Elect Officers.

Post B, of the local Travelers' Protective Association, will hold an important meeting tonight in room 112, Kimball house. At this meeting the officers for the year will be elected and other important business will be transacted.

It has been announced that the present officers of post B will not serve for another term, and this causes the necessity for the election of new officers.

Post B is one of the largest posts in the Georgia division. This post has always displayed a great amount of interest in the workings of the association and has contributed to its growth and prosperity.

The meeting tonight promises to be one of the largest that has been held in Atlanta in some time. Refreshments will be served and a number of prominent officers will be present. The principal of these will be President E. E. Smith, of the state division, who is a member of post B.

The annual convention, to be held in Savannah during next April, is the topic of interest in Traveling Protective Association circles, and this matter will probably be discussed at the meeting tonight. Delegates to the convention from post B will not be elected until thirty days prior to the date of the convention.

Notices of the meeting tonight have been sent out and it is anticipated that there will be a large attendance.

THEY WANT PAVING THIS YEAR

Councilman Adair Wants Washington Street Improved.

Now that the supreme court has ruled that the city has a right to pave portions of streets, some of the citizens of Washington street are anxious to repave that thoroughfare this year.

Councilman Adair is interesting himself in the movement, and will probably introduce an ordinance at the next session of council providing for the paving of the street.

There may be some trouble, however, on account of the depleted condition of the treasury this year. The June apportionment may set aside a good sum for this purpose if the indications then point to a prosperous year.

ARE YOU

ARE YOU afflicted with any chronic disease of the head, heart, throat, lungs, stomach, liver or bowels?

ARE YOU constipated and dyspeptic, with coated tongue, bad breath, pimples on your face and back, and a dull, languid feeling in every part of your body?

ARE YOU the victim of some disease which causes you shame?

ARE YOU troubled with a bad blood disease which every now and then breaks out on different parts of your body?

ARE YOU troubled with nervous debility, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidness, despondency, loss of energy, ambition and lack of self-confidence, which deprive you of your manhood and unfit you for study or business.

ARE YOU troubled with weak, aching back and kidneys, frequent painful urinations and sediment in urine, impotency and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay.

ARE YOU afflicted with any disease of the kidneys or bladder, rupture, piles, hemorrhoids, fistula, varicocele, hydrocele, swelling or tenderness of glands?

ARE YOU a lady suffering from persistent headaches, painful menstruation, intolerable itching or any other distressing ailments peculiar to your sex?

If you are troubled with any of the above symptoms call on or address Dr. Hathaway & Co., the leading physicians, surgeons and specialists in the United States.

SPECIALTIES:

Specific blood poisoning, nervous debility, kidney and urinary difficulties, hydrocele, pimples, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of women. Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., Inman building. Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank No. 1 for man, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh. Hours 9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 8. Sundays 10 to 1.

A Gas Stove.

IS NOT LIKE A SEASHORE engagement—just for the summer—but is for all seasons, all the year around, winter as well as summer.

Make your engagements for Gas Stoves at the Gas Office

Atlanta Gas Light Co.,
Broad and Alabama.

GRAND

Matinee Today and Tonight

ROLAND REED

Accompanied by Miss Isadore Rush.
PRESENTING:
MATINEE TODAY,
"A Man of Ideas."
TONIGHT,
The Wrong Mr. Wright.

Sale now open at Grand box office. 'Phone 1079. jan26 wed thur fri sat

Monday and Tuesday, January 31st and February 1st. Matinee Tuesday.

Primrose & West's
BIG MINSTRELS

GEORGE PRIMROSE—America's Greatest Minstrel.
GEORGE WILSON—Atlanta's Favorite Comedian
—AND—
40 OTHERS. 40

Watch for grand carriage street parade. Night Prices—25 cents to $1; Matinee 25 cents to 75 cents.
Sale now open at Grand box office. 'Phone 1079.

COLUMBIA

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 1.
8:15 O'CLOCK. LECTURE BY
Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D.
SUBJECT:
"The World's Greatest Orators."

Admission 50c, No extra charge for reserved seats.

BARGAINS IN
DIAMONDS
......AND......
WATCHES
At Stilson's for the Next 30 Days.
I MEAN IT.
STILSON,
JEWELER,
55 Whitehall Street

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK	Feb. 2	NEW YORK	Feb. 23
PARIS	Feb. 9	PARIS	March 2
ST. PAUL	Feb. 16	ST. PAUL	March

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK TO ANTWERP,
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

FRIESLAND	Feb. 2	BERLIN	Feb. 23
KENSINGTON	Feb. 9	NOORDLAND	March 2
WESTERNLAND	Feb. 16	FRIESLAND	March 9

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 North River. Office 6 Bowling Green
E. F. KIRBY, Agent, 12 Kimball House.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.
Sold by L. N. Brunswig, Wholesale Druggist, New Orleans

J. D. Perkins vs. Mrs. Fannie Perkins. No. 5604 spring term, 1898, Fulton superior court.

To Mrs. Fannie Perkins—Greeting: By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 17th day of December, 1897, J. D. Perkins filed a suit against you for divorce, returnable to the spring term, 1898, of said court, under the foregoing caption.

You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in March, 1898, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 28th day of January, 1898.

G. H. TANNER.
Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga.
jan 29 31 feb 7 14

JOE BROWN CONNALLY BETTER.

He Seemed To Rest Easier Yesterday Than Formerly.

Mr. Joseph Brown Connally, who is suffering from typhoid pneumonia at his father's residence, in West End, was better yesterday, and rested easier during the day.

Mr. Connally is very low, and has been in a very dangerous condition. His family has hopes for his recovery.

Big
Reductions
On
Clothing,
Hats
And
Furnishings
To Make Room
For Carpenters
And Spring Stock
EISEMAN & WEIL,
3 Whitehall St.

RULE NISI.

E. F. Martin vs. W. C. Hale, H. Strickland, Jr. Mortgage, etc., Superior Court Fulton County, Georgia, September Term, 1897.—Present the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court. In appearing to the court by the petition of E. F. Martin, that on the 31st day of October, 1893, W. C. Hale and H. Strickland, Jr., of said county and Gwinnett county, made and delivered to E. F. Martin their promissory note for $5,000 to secure the payment of said instrument executed and delivered to E. F. Martin their deed of mortgage whereby they conveyed to E. F. Martin:

That tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton (originally Henry), state of Georgia, all our undivided interest in and to the following described land on land lot No. 9, in the 14th district of said county, commencing at the east side of the right of way of the Air-Line railroad on the extension of Erwin street and running east 500 feet to the turnpike road, thence northeastwardly 771½ feet, thence 78 degrees west 524 feet, thence west 371 feet to said right of way to the beginning point, 650 feet, more or less, being ten acres, more or less, except the following, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the north side of the right of way of the Atlanta City railway crosses the eastern line of the right of way of Richmond and Danville railroad 200 feet along the line of the Richmond and Danville railroad right of way, thence westwardly on a parallel in said Atlanta City Street railroad 300 feet, thence south 200 feet to right of way of said street railway, thence westwardly along said right of way 300 feet to point of beginning, also a twenty-foot right of way of said city railway from the point where it enters said ten acres in the right of way of the Richmond and Danville railroad to a point where it enters the old Decatur turnpike, being one and a half acres, more or less. In so far as this being dedicated to said street railway, W. C. Hale owning three-fourths of above described 8½ acres and H. Strickland, Jr., the remaining ¼. One-half the 8½ is held by W. C. Hale under bond for title made to him by E.F. Martin of this date, which is hereby referred to conditioned that if said W. C. Hale and H. Strickland, Jr., should pay off and discharge said note according to the tenor and effect, then said deed of mortgage and said note should be void.

And it further appearing that said note remains unpaid: It is therefore ordered that said W. C. Hale and H. Strickland, Jr., pay into this court by the first day of the next term thereof, the principal, interest, attorney's fees and cost due on said note or show cause to the contrary, if there be any; and that on failure of said W. C. Hale and H. Strickland, Jr., so to do, the equity of redemption in and to said mortgaged premises to be forever thereafter barred and foreclosed.

And it is further ordered, that this rule be published in the paper in which the sheriff's advertisements are made once a month for four months, or special agent or attorney, at least three months before the next term of this court.

By the court: October 19, 1897.

JOHN F. REDDING,
Petitioner's Attorney.
J. H. LUMPKIN, Judge.

Credit on said note $100, November 28, 1894.
Credit on said note $100, December 11, 1895

State of Georgia, County of Fulton. Office Clerk Superior Court.—I, G. H. Tanner, clerk of said court, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the rule nisi in said case as appears of file and of record in my office.

Given under my hand and official signature this, the 29th day of October, 1897.

G. H. TANNER.
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Ga.
oct 30 nov 30 dec 30 jan 30

PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall and 7 W. Mitchell Streets

Dealer in foreign and domestic wines and liquors, porter, ale, bottled beer, etc. Fine liquors and wines a specialty. Also boots, shoes, harness, upper and sole leather, lace leather and sheep skins, hardware, old-fashioned hollow ware, garden and field seeds in their proper seasons. Mason and other makes of fruit jars. Fireworks for Christmas holidays. All orders from city and country promptly filled. Bargains in harness and harness leather. Terms cash.

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Four-room Cottage
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Atlanta, Ga.

MUSE'S NEWS.

VOL. II. ATLANTA, SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1898. NO. 97

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Buy here and you'll feel that you never spent money that brought as much return. You are practical. You care for facts. There are fine facts here that you should know. Come!

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B. L. LILIENTHAL, Wholesale and retail China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Art Goods. 57 Peachtree street.

KREIS STEAM DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS.
Silk and Woolen Goods Cleaned and Dyed in superior manner. No. 11 Trinity avenue.

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Female Balm Cures Inflammation, Ulceration and Falling of the Womb. Painful Periods Leucorrhoea and general weakness. For sale at druggists.

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R. S. Crutcher, Furniture, Mattings, Rugs, Window Shades, Baby Carriages, Bicycles, Write for catalogue. 53 Peachtree street.
M. H. Abbott, Household Furnishings, Furniture, etc. Can furnish your home, read for housekeeping, for $99.00. 150-152 Marietta street.
Wood & Beaumont, 85-87 Whitehall, 70-72 S. Broad. Furniture, Baby Carriages, Refrigerators. Circulars free.

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The C. J. Kamper Grocery Co. Headquarters for reliable Food Products Supplying hotels, clubs and parties

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Trio Steam Laundry, Wilson & Harris, Proprietors. The leading laundry in Georgia. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.
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Atlanta Mattress Co., Manufacturers of all grades of Mattresses. Factory and office, 10 Trinity avenue.

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Kellam & Moore, Scientific Opticians and leading manufacturers of fine glasses. Salesroom, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

PHYSICIANS.
Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta's leading and expert physicians and specialists in all delicate diseases peculiar to men and women.

PRINTING.
SAWTELL, THE PRINTER. Printer Publisher. Telephone 1462. 12½ North Broad Street.
The Mutual Printing Co., 27 E. Hunter St. Book, Newspaper and Job Printers. Full line Legal Blanks. Jos. L. Dennis, President.
Franklin Printing and Pub. Co. Printing, Binding and Electrotyping Geo. W. Harrison, M'g'r. State Printer

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
ESTEY ORGAN CO., All grades of the celebrated Estey Organ, Kranich & Bach Pianos; send for catalogue; 61 Peachtree St.
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SAM WALKER, Picture Frames made to order; Picture Mouldings, Artists' Supplies, wholesale and retail; 10 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
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The Tripod Paint Co., Manufacturers, Importers, Dealers. Painters' and Artists Supplies. Store and Office: 41 and 43 Alabama street

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Southern Rubber Stamp and Stencil Works. Rubber Stamps, Seals & Stencils, Daters, Ink Pads, etc. Send for catalogue. 21 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

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SIGN PAINTING. Wells Sign Co. Up-to-date. 7½ South Broad. Phone 509.

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canada's finest whisky, sold at every high-toned bar.

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Three blocks from carshed. Most popular and best located family hotel in city. A. B. Walker, who is well known as a hotel man, has just taken charge as proprietor and manager and will be glad to see all of his old friends. Special rates by the week or month.

BY R. M. MARSHALL & BRO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

Sale for division among the heirs. On Tuesday, February 15th, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the old postoffice, Charleston, S. C., the most popular hotel, known as the St. Charles, corner Meeting and Hasell streets, Charleston. For particulars apply as above. jan 24 29 feb 12 19

No matter how much you have spent without getting relief, if you are

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With any chronic disease, cancer, dropsy, fits, old sores, rupture, blood poison, private trouble or female complaint, opium or morphine habit, you can get relief and cure by consulting

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THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Whitehall St., near Trinity ave. Won medal at C. S. & I. Exposition, over all competitors, for "Methods of Instruction." Actual Business Practice from the start. Benn Pitman Shorthand. Enter now. Call or write for information.

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Lessons in China and Painting Materials for Sale

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$150 Given For $65—Southern Shorthand and Business University, Atlanta, Ga. The Leading Business School of the south. The $50 Business Course, $50 Shorthand Course and $50 English Course all combined for $65, if Scholarships are secured now. Circulars free. Address A. C. Briscoe, Prest., or L. W. Arnold, Vice-Prest., Alanta, Ga.

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One Fare for Round Trip.

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Pullman Palace sleeping Cars and Elegant Day Coaches Atlanta to New Orleans without change.

Superb dining car service, double daily train service. Leave Atlanta 5:25 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. Arrive New Orleans 8:10 p. m. and 7:40 a. m. Tickets on sale February 16th to 21st good to return March 5th. For sleeping car accommodation apply to Geo. W. Allen, traveling passenger agent, or Ed E. Kirby, city ticket agent, 12 Kimball House, Phone 53. J. A. Howell, Union Depot, ticket agent; John A. Gee, general passenger agent, Atlanta.

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JEWELERS' FINDINGS,
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JEWELERS' TOOLS,
OPTICAL GOODS,
CLOCKS,

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J. FAUSTMANN,
11½ Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

GRAND JURY FILES REPORT IN COURT

Makes Its General Presentments Yesterday.

WANTS TAXES MADE LOWER

Says the Present Fee System Is Pernicious.

ASKS FOR ELEVEN COMMISSIONERS

Report Is Full and Exhaustive and the Body Receives Thanks of the Judge.

The general presentments of the grand jury were filed yesterday morning with Judge Lumpkin in the superior court, and after receiving the thanks of the court the body was dismissed for the term. The presentments, which were correctly in every detail forecasted in Friday's Constitution, are as follows as returned by the grand jury yesterday:

To the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, Judge Superior Court, Fulton County—We, the grand jury for the fall term, 1897, respectfully submit the following general presentments and recommendations:

ACCOUNTS.

The preceding grand jury investigated the accounts of the county officials through two experts. Such investigation as we have made leads us to believe the books of the county officials are correct.

ALMSHOUSE.

The county poor are well cared for. Buildings kept in excellent repair, farm well cultivated and productive, everything sanitary and attractive, and the whole conclusive evidence of most efficient and humane management.

COUNTY CONVICT CAMPS.

The county convicts are well housed, fed and clothed. We found that out of 340 convicts there were only fifteen sick. All were from chronic diseases contracted before their incarceration. They have been profitably worked on the public roads and our highways show the great value of using such labor under firm and efficient supervision. This county convict labor does not compete with wage-earners, but on the contrary conduces to the prosperity of our county in good roads. The Humphreys street barracks within the city limits should be sold as early as a site for a new barracks further out can be procured.

STATE CONVICT CAMPS.

These camps fulfill all the requirements of the law. The state convicts have an abundance of wholesome food and clothing. Only one death during the year is reported. The care and management of the physician and superintendent are commended.

State convicts could be and should be used in public improvements, and not as now, as competitors of honest labor.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The new jail is rapidly nearing completion and will serve all the needs of the county for many years.

SALARIES FOR SERVICES.

The closer we get to business methods in the administration of our public affairs the more efficient and economical will they become. We believe that the sentiment of our people is that adequate salaries should be paid all our officials and the pernicious fee system entirely abolished.

TAXATION.

Reduction of taxation is what our people demand. Extravagance with public money is wrong, and especially onerous in the present condition of financial ability. We want practical performance and not political promise.

RECEIVERSHIP.

By the flexible operation of our laws almost any business concern can be thrown into the hands of a receiver. This is sometimes hurriedly done at midnight and at other unreasonable hours. The integrity of our whole commercial fabric demands that this "snap judgment" should cease. The fees of receivers are now in a manner restricted by law, but the fees of the attorneys are not, and such fees take precedence of all other claims. Equity and fairness demand that adequate indemnity bond be exacted before such proceedings can be instituted and that the exorbitant fees of attorneys be radically reformed. It also appears to the business mind that receivers appointed by the court should be familiar with the details of the business on which they are called upon to administer, and not simply as receivers of fees.

PENSIONS.

We have carefully examined the lists of pensioners in our county and find the same correct.

PUBLIC ROADS AND BRIDGES.

We commend the work of the county commissioners in making good and permanent roads and in extending the same to the county lines. We know good roads increase population and mean wealth and civilization. We commend that the main arteries of travel receive first attention, that paving follow immediately on all filled and graded places; that Chattahoochee avenue and Hemphill avenue be paved from the city limits to the pumping station, as this is essential for the protection of the city's property, as well as for the vital interests of the county, that Brown's mill road be graded and rocked to the Clayton county line as early as Clayton county macadamizes the road from Jonesboro to meet the Brown's mill road; that Pryor street road be extended to Hapeville depot; that Alline avenue be put in good order; that the road from East Point to Hapeville parallel to Central railroad be paved; that the road known as the old McDonough road, extending from McDonough road northerly to the Soldiers' home, be made passable; that the Sandtown road receive attention; that Howell's mill road and Mason and Turner's ferry road have early attention, and generally that all roads in the county be brought into good and permanent condition as early as is consistent with the county's revenue, giving preference always to main arteries. We recommend that two gangs be organized, one to work on the north side and one on the south side of the railroad, and that these gangs be provided with machines for the proper construction and repair of roads. We recommend that the present road tax be reduced to $1.50 per annum, and that the proceeds of such tax shall be expended in the districts where collected; that in lieu of the cash payment of such tax the assessed party in person may work on the public roads for five days. We recommend that a road book be kept, indexed, showing all roads in the county, their width and length, character of improvements and when worked and number of hands employed, with their time on each road, as well as amount of grading and filling done and quality and quantity of material used, the character of the roadbed and their general condition. We recommend the abolition of duplicate names for our roads. Most of the bridges are in good condition. Some repairs are needed on Garret's bridge and Howell's mills road bridge over Peachtree creek.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

We found the books and dockets of the justices in the city correct, but most of them could be more neatly and intelligently kept. All the justices responded to our request to produce their books before us for inspection except W. H. Townly Faith, William McGerkin Faith and Thomas B. Cofield, Atlanta Heights. All justices of the peace should be required to have and keep uniform and intelligible books of record with the cost allowed by the code, plainly printed on the margin of each page in their dockets; that such costs should be entered by items and the entire transaction be so plain that no misunderstanding could arise or error occur. We recommend that all justices and bailiffs be paid salaries. We have diligently investigated the various rumors reflecting on the practices of our justices and their bailiffs, and while we could not elicit sufficient facts on which to indict, yet there are so many suspicious circumstances connected with the large number of settlements of cases in the justices courts that we deem a radical reform necessary. We believe salaries to justices and bailiffs will remedy the alleged evil and redeem this branch of our trial courts from its present rather equivocal reputation.

DETECTION OF CRIMINALS.

While the perpetrators of petty crimes and misdemeanors are apparently readily apprehended and brought to trial, the murderer appears to be immune. Almost daily we read of startling and horrible crimes committed in our midst, but the criminal usually escapes. We need a more rigid, rational and effectual search for criminals.

COURTS AS COLLECTING AGENCIES.

We protest against the attempts of money shavers to force settlements of ofttimes extortionate claims by criminal process. Indictments are often sought to force settlement. These, in connection with the large number of trivial cases brought before us, suggest that our judges and solicitors should be relieved, and such insignificant causes be relegated to some lower courts, thus saving largely to our county in court costs. It is a high tribute to the ability and efficiency of our judges and solicitors that such an amount of business can be and is so thoroughly handled.

PAY OF JURORS AND BAILIFFS.

We recommend that the pay of jurors and bailiffs remain the same as at present.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In view of the administration of extensive and annually increasing business, and the large disbursements of the revenues of Fulton county by the board of commissioners of roads and revenues, rendering the duties of said commissioners excessive and onerous, and appreciating the importance of a wider distribution of the responsibilities, we earnestly recommend that the act authorizing the election of said commissioners be so amended as to provide that said board shall consist of eleven members, seven of whom shall be residents of the city of Atlanta, and not more than one of whom shall reside in any one ward, and four, the location of whose residence and principal business shall be in Fulton county, outside of the city of Atlanta, not more than one of whom shall reside in the same section of the county. And that the terms of office of the respective commissioners shall be so arranged that not more than six shall expire during any one year.

GRAND JURIES.

The members of grand juries being selected from representative residents of all sections of the country, are presumed to know the varied needs of relatively all the citizens, and in their general presentments and recommendations give voice to such needs, and we suggest that due consideration be given their presentments and recommendations.

PUBLICATION.

These general presentments are recommended to be published in the three daily papers of Atlanta and in The Fulton County Daily Report.

Grand jury room, Atlanta, Ga., January 28, 1898.

M. M. WELCH, Foreman.

T. W. Baxter.	W. K. Booth.
T. J. Boyd.	S. B. Turman.
W. C. Grasty, Jr.	John W. Zuber.
G. S. Prior,	M. L. Roberts.
Geo. W. Harrison.	Moses Wood.
John S. Parks.	J. H. Wingate.
A. A. Fletcher.	W. A. Parker.
S. W. Day.	John W. Alexander.
Henry Lewis.	Geo. W. Shelverton.
J. Allen Morris.	

It is ordered by the court that these general presentments be published in accordance with the recommendations of the grand jury.

J. H. LUMPKIN,
Judge S. C. A. C.

By the court,
C. D. HILL, Solicitor General.

State of Georgia, County of Fulton—I, G. H. Tanner, clerk of the superior court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the files of said court of the grand jury presentments for the fall of 1897.

Witness my hand and seal of said court this the 28th day of January, 1898.

G. H. TANNER.
Clerk Superior Court Fulton County, Ga.

IN HONOR OF ROBERT BURNS.

The Saturday Night Club Will Celebrate Tonight.

The anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns will be celebrated tonight by the Saturday Night Club. A special programme has been arranged and the meeting promises to be very interesting.

A number of musical and instrumental solos and possibly a recitation will be rendered before the debate. The music will be Scotch and appropriate to the occasion. The discussion will be on "Which Was the Greatest Poet, Burns, Byron, Poe or Tennyson?"

The work of these poets will be upheld by prominent members of the club, and the decision of the president will be awaited with interest. The meeting begins at 8 o'clock. The public is invited.

Opinion of an Eminent Jurist.

Ballot reform in New York was necessary, says an eminent jurist, because mere politicians by trade, who had no interest in government or politics except to enrich and aggrandize themselves, sought perpetual control. There are other excellent reforms besides that of the ballot. Conspicuous among them is the reform in a disordered physical system by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which counteracts tendencies to serious disease bred by a deficiency of vital stamina, irregularity of the bowels, stomach, liver or kidneys, and inquietude of the nerves. This sterling medicine, which has for near half a century won popular favor, not only for its excellent qualities in a remedial capacity, but also for its serviceable properties as a medicinal stimulant.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

Friday, January 28, 1898.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

21. Argument concluded.
22. Mayor and aldermen of Savannah v. William L. Grayson, et al. Argued.

HEEL OF EASTERN CIRCUIT.

N. F. Tift, et al v. S. F. & W. Ry. Co. Argued.

N. Moony v. H. A. Tarver, Jr. Argued.

R. Hobbs v. D. Greenfield. Argued.

Albany Bottling Co. v. W. O. Watson et al. Argued.

The Macon circuit will be in order for argument on Monday next.

Science Hall Is Completed.

Athens, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—The new science hall on the university campus has been turned over to the university authorities by the contractors, after Architect Bruce, of Atlanta, had inspected the building. This new building was erected at a cost of $19,500, with money appropriated by the state.

Egg-Makers.

The necessary material for the complete formation of eggs is found in Bucher's egg-maker, 25c per pound. Send for pamphlet. jan 27-10t

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THEODORE HESS

Has opened a high grade art school at 52 West Fair. Students will be received at lowest price. Call between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. jan 26 8t

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Blacksmith Coal.

The St. Clair blacksmith coal is guaranteed the best shop coal on the market. Price reasonable. Mined and shipped by the Ragland Coal Co., Ragland, Ala.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager. Handsome stock new wall paper. Beautiful designs, blended friezes, low prices. Send for samples.

Xmas Books and Novelties

in great variety at John M. Miller Co.'s, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. dec22 tf

Games. Games. Games.

Baseball, Soldier Boy, Stanley in Africa, the Spanish Main, Military Game, Kohla, Penny Post, Cuckoo, Fish Pond, Hop Scotch, Tiddledy Winks and a great variety of other games to close out at half price. John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga. dec22 tf

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.

17 E. Alabama street. Making room for new styles. Call and get bargains in Trunks, Valises, Pocketbooks, etc. Repairing a specialty. 'Phone 230. dec18 6m

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It will be of interest to those who have been benefited by taking Warner's Safe Cure to address either a postal or letter to N. & H., Box 435, Atlanta, Ga. jan 19—tf

You Are Dying

And you don't know what is the matter with you. Take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and you will feel like a new man within a short time. For sale everywhere.

ODD TROUSER SALE.

LAST THURSDAY completed our inventory, disclosing a few broken lots of ODD TROUSERS. Pick of the stock, these Trousers, else they would not have been broken first. Now, as the season is opportune—you needing an odd trouser to help out an old coat and vest—to clear our shelves of these, we say this: "We will cut our present prices—which are already reduced to about cost—on EVERY PAIR OF ODD TROUSERS IN OUR STOCK, making a quick good-bye to EVERY PAIR, whether broken lots or not."

DRESS AND BUSINESS TROUSERS.

$3.00 styles are now.....**$1.98**
$4.00 styles are now.....**$2.65**
$4.50 styles are now ...**$2.98**
$5.00 styles are now ...**$3.30**
$6.00 styles are now ...**$3.98**
$7.00 styles are now ...**$4.65**

SEE NORTH WINDOW.

M. R. Emmons & Co.

...THE...

Dutchess

These Trousers Captured the Medals at the World's Fair, 1893

THE WONDER OF TODAY
THE TALK OF THE TOWN

In whatever position, shape and comfort always the same.

FIT---NEVER RIP

The appearance without the cost. We know what the trade demands and we meet it.

The manufacturers of the above garment authorize us to issue with every pair the following

WARRANTY

You may buy a pair of Dutchess Wool Trousers at

$2, 2.50, 3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, 5

And wear them Two Months. For every SUSPENDER BUTTON that COMES OFF WE will PAY you TEN CENTS. If they rip at the WAISTBAND, WE will PAY you FIFTY CENTS. If they rip in the SEAT or elsewhere, WE will PAY you ONE DOLLAR or GIVE YOU A NEW PAIR.

BEST IN THE WORLD. TRY A PAIR

ODD TROUSER SALE.

IN making reductions of this character, it's often hard to draw the line on "broken lots" only and this is just one of those cases, and in order not to discriminate, every pair of Trousers, whether for a dandy or a working man, goes in the sale. This includes the entire line of "Dutchess" Working Trousers, the merits of which are partially explained in the preceding column, which we believe to be the best medium priced goods made. Every pair is strongly guaranteed and will give more service than the usual run of goods at twice the price.

DUTCHESS WORKING TROUSERS.

$1.50 DUTCHESS are now........**98c**
$2.00 DUTCHESS are now........**$1.30**
$2.50 DUTCHESS are now........**$1.65**
$3.00 DUTCHESS are now........**$1.98**
$3.50 DUTCHESS are now........**$2.30**
$4.00 DUTCHESS are now........**$2.65**

SEE NORTH WINDOW.

M. R. Emmons & Co.

TRADE E. & W. MARK **NEW BODIE COLLAR**

NOTICE.

Will be sold at police barracks Monday, January 31st, at 12 o'clock, noon, two Jersey heifers now impounded, unless claimed beforehand, property proven and expenses paid according to terms of law.

W. P. MANLY, Chief of Police.
jan 29 3t

Three Hundred Acre Farm

Five Miles from Car Shed. Only ½ Mile from Electric car line. Schedule every 20 Minutes.

This is a very choice dairy or stock farm. One-half cleared, most of it in a very high state of cultivation; this year produced a bale of cotton to the acre. Other half heavily timbered and well watered. Large bermuda pastures. Large two-story barn 40x107 feet, 56 stalls for cows, with all necessary attachments, orchards, vineyards, etc., with nice two-story house. Conditions are such that owner has ordered us to sell within the next thirty days. Call and see us.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,
7 South Broad Street.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate and Loan Agents.

$3,500—9-room 2-story house in fine neighborhood, just few doors from Peachtree; gas, water, etc. Best chance you will ever have; street paved.

$1,800—2 nice cottages on 2 nice lots; close in; renting to white tenants at $19.

$10,500—Whitehall business property which if improved will pay splendid interest.

$60—Front foot for 100 feet in prettiest part of Ponce de Leon avenue; worth $100; must go.

$750—For splendid lot on south side and car line; a fine investment.

$2,650—6-room cottage on paved street south side; $250 cash, balance monthly.

Money on hand to lend at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. Office 12 East Alabama street. Telephone 363.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent.

14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

I will rent to a good tenant, who can furnish reference, and is not afraid of work, a hundred-acre farm on a street car line, three miles from town.

Has a comfortable residence, barn, stable and all outhouses; good pasture, fine orchard and vineyard.

Is it fertile? Well, the tenant on the place sold his 1897 cotton crop for

Sixteen Thousand Dollars

Besides making a good living out of his dairy.

Call today for particulars.

G. W. ADAIR,
14 Wall st.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,

Also buys and sells good notes.

Office 509 Temple Court, cor. E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts.

TELEPHONE 332

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON.

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

WE WANT an offer at once for close in corner fronting 104 feet on E. Hunter St., on which are two good houses. East Hunter street is fast becoming a business and manufacturing street and is on the "hump."

$2,500 BUYS good modern 7-room, 2-story house on Spring street. Good neighborhood. Reasonable terms.

For Rent.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets fixtures and vault. Best stand in the city for financial institution.

8 Peachtree street, large store..	$150 00
9 N. Broad street, good location for grocery..	75 00
52 N. Broad St., ...	50 00
51 Magnolia St., railroad front, coal and wood yard..	41 65

RESIDENCES

310 Whitehall St., 10 rooms, w. and g.	$35 00
89 Windsor St., 8 rooms, w. and g.. ..	27 50
155 Whitehall St., 8 rooms, w. and g..	37 50
245 Fulton St., 7 rooms, w. and g.. ..	22 50
29 Garnett, 8 rooms, w. and g..	25 00
14 Mangum, 3 rooms, water	8 00

Local money to loan on Atlanta real estate. Reasonable rates. No delay.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON.,
28 Peachtree St.

"I WANT A BULL

etin from which to choose me a small farm," writes a wide-awake Georgian.

"I'VE GOT YOUR BULL

etin, and start soon to the south with a party in search of homes," says

AN ILL MAN,

that is, an Illinois man.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

If you have money to put into a great Alabama coal mine, come to see us.

GROWING, GROWING,

Our list of real estate, but the more the merrier.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

$10,000 buys corner lot 70x275 feet, close in, on Forsyth street; fine location for stores and wagon yard or factory site.

$4,500 takes brand new 2-story, 9-room house, double flooring, storm sheeting, 2 bathrooms, 2 stairways, east front, corner lot, all street improvements down and paid for; in the choicest residence locality of the city. Terms easy.

$1,250 buys Luckie street lot 45x215 feet through to Venable street; paved street; water, gas and sewer.

$5,300 takes W. Peachtree home, near Linden avenue.

$600 takes nice lot on Loyd, near Georgia avenue, good for a home or speculation.

S. B. TURMAN,
Real Estate Agent, 8 East Wall Street, Kimball house. 'Phone 164.

A. J. WEST & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS

10 ACRES, three miles out Marietta street, for rent or sale.

Splendid house. West Harris street, good neighborhood, suitable for mail agent, railroad or any other man who wants a home with all conveniences; close in at a low price, and on terms to suit the purchaser.

Splendid residence in heart of city at a sacrifice.

Finest lot in Inman Park, 100x200 feet, only $1,350.

A competent, worthy, absolutely reliable gentleman wants an active partner with a few thousand dollars to engage in safe paying enterprise.

A. J. WEST & CO.,
18 North Pryor St.

HEADQUARTERS

SUPPLIES

For Cotton, Woolen, Oil, Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Compresses, Guano Works, Quarries, Cotton Gins, Machine Shops, Railroads, etc.

Corrugated and V-crimped Sheet Metal for Roofing and Siding.

General Supply Dealers.

BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

47-49 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—Part of store No. 47 South Broad St. Power furnished, if desired. Apply on premises

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RAILWAY SCHEDULES

in Effect January 16th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡18	Jacksonville.....	5 25 am	‡13	Cincinnati	5 30 am
‡8	Chattanooga....	5 00 am	‡8	Macon	5 30 am
‡25	Washington....	5 10 am	‡16	Columbus, Ga.	5 30 am
‡26	Tallapoosa.....	8 20 am	‡35	Birmingham....	5 40 am
17	Cornelia	8 30 am	‡7	Chattanooga....	7 50 am
‡27	Columbus..........	10 20 am	‡12	Richmond.......	7 50 am
‡19	Fort Valley......	10 30 am	‡16	Brunswick... ..	7 45 am
‡9	Macon...............	11 10 am	‡38	Washington....	12 00 n n
‡38	Birmingham ..	11 30 am	‡9	Cincinnati.......	2 20 pm
‡10	Cincinnati	1 10 pm	‡37	Birmingham...	4 15 pm
‡37	Washington......	3 55 pm	‡10	Macon...........	4 20 pm
‡15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	‡20	Fort Valley,...	4 30 pm
‡11	Richmond	9 30 pm	18	Cornelia..........	4 35 pm
‡7	Macon............	9 45 pm	‡28	Columbus.	4 40 pm
‡7	Columbus, Ga..	9 45 pm	‡25	Tallapoosa......	5 15 pm
‡14	Cincinnati	10 40 pm	‡14	Jacksonville....	10 55 pm
‡26	Birmingham....	10 30 pm	‡36	Washington.....	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Jonesboro.......	6 45 am	102	Hapeville.....	7 00 am
‡3	Savannah	7 45 am	‡2	Savannah....	7 50 am
103	Hapeville.......	8 05 am	104	Hapeville.....	8 30 am
105	Hapeville.......	9 45 am	108	Jonesboro......	12 06 am
‡11	Macon............	11 20 am	110	Hapeville.......	2 20 pm
109	Jonesboro......	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville.......	3 45 pm
111	Hapeville.......	3 30 pm	‡12	Macon.............	4 05 pm
113	Hapeville.......	5 40 pm	114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
‡1	Savannah	7 35 pm	‡4	Savannah...	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro.......	8 55 am	116	Hapeville.......	9 00 am
117	Hapeville.......	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro.......	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Nashville.........	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Rome..............	8 40 am	‡70	Chattanooga...	3 20 pm
‡71	Chattanooga....	11 55 am	72	Rome..............	3 15 pm
‡1	Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4	Nashville........	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery...	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery...	5 25 am
‡34	Selma............	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery...	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma............	11 36 pm	‡37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park ..	7 05 am	11	College Park....	6 00 am
14	Newnan..........	8 20 am	13	College Park....	8 00 am
16	College Park....	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	12 01 pm
18	College Park...	2 15 pm	17	College Park....	12 30 pm
20	Palmetto..........	2 45 pm	19	College Park....	2 30 pm
22	College Park....	3 55 pm	21	College Park..	4 25 pm
24	College Park....	5 50 pm	‡3	Palmetto........	5 3[illegible] pm
26	College Park....	7 45 pm	25	College Park...	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto.........	8 25 pm	29	Newnan.........	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan...........	10 20 am	41	West Point.....	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Augusta.........	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta...........	7 50 am
5	Covington.......	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta.	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta..........	12 35 pm	10	Covington........	6 15 pm
‡27	Augusta..	8 20 pm	‡4	Augusta...........	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk........	5 20 am	‡402	Washington...	12 00 n'n
‡403	Washington...	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk........	7 50 pm

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective January 16, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. [illegible]
Lv. Atlanta...........	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	[illegible]
Ar. Gainesville	2 21 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	[illegible]
Ar. Cornelia	....	....	11 25 am	[illegible]
Lv. Charlotte.........	8 30 pm	9 25 am	6 40 am	....
Ar. Danville	12 00 n't	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	....
Ar. Washington......	6 42 am	9 25 pm	....	....
Ar. Baltimore	8 00 am	11 25 pm	....	....
Ar. Philadelphia ..	10 15 am	3 00 am	....	....
Ar. New York......	12 45 n'n	6 20 am	....	....
Ar. Boston...........	8 30 pm	8 00 pm	....	....
Lv. Danville........	....	1 30 am	1 50 pm	[illegible]
Ar. Richmond......	....	6 00 am	6 40 pm	[illegible]

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

No. 36. "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 45 am	4 20 pm	[illegible]
Ar. Macon..........	8 10 am	10 50 am	7 00 pm	[illegible]
Ar. Everett	....	6 25 pm	....	[illegible]
Ar. Brunswick	....	7 55 pm	....	[illegible]
Ar. Jacksonville.....	....	9 30 pm	....	[illegible]

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta...........	5 30 am	7 50 am	[illegible]
Ar. Rome	7 37 am	10 33 am	[illegible]
Ar. Dalton.............	8 38 am	11 45 am	[illegible]
Ar. Chattanooga	9 50 am	1 00 pm	[illegible]
Ar. Cincinnati........	7 40 pm	....	[illegible]
Ar. Knoxville.........	8 05 am	....	[illegible]
Ar. Louisville	7 30 pm	....	[illegible]
Ar. St. Louis.........	6 56 am	....	

Nos. 13 and 14 Vestibuled Train with Pullman Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, Fla. Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta; also between St. Louis and Jacksonville.

Lv Atlanta	5 30 am	[illegible]
Lv Griffin	6 51 am	[illegible]
Ar Columbus........	9 35 am	[illegible]
Ar Albany...........	1 30 pm	

No 30 has through coach Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. Daily.
Lv Atlanta............	4 15 pm	5 40 am	[illegible]
Ar Tallapoosa	6 25 pm	7 44 am	[illegible]
Ar Birmingham......	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham......	7 00 am		
Ar Greenville........	7 30 am		
Lv Birmingham.......	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	
Ar Memphis..........	7 40 am	10 20 pm	
Ar Kansas City......	7 55 am	5 20 pm	
Lv Birmingham.......	10 15 pm	3 20 pm	
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	8 30 am	6 30 am	
Lv Atlanta..............			[illegible]
Ar Fort Valley.......			[illegible]

No. 35 Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta. No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.

No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.

Office Kimball House Corner.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT treated on a guarantee. pay till cured. Address B. VEAL, Mgr., Lithia Spring Opium Cure C Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga.